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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1007



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## NATIONAL

### SOVIET MILITIA DAY ARTICLES

#### In Kazakh SSR

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PPAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 6

[Text] Kazakh SSR First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs V. Tyurin-- The 25th CPSU Congress and decisions of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee have pointed out the need for strengthening the legal foundation of the country's state and social life, and for unswervingly implementing the principle of socialist legality. "All attempts at deviating from the law," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, "or at evading it, cannot be tolerated, no matter what the motive. Nor can we tolerate violations of personal rights and transgressions upon the honor of citizens." The Soviet militia, which is to celebrate its professional holiday on 10 November, has an important role in this task, in law enforcement.

Our country has made certain advances in the fight against crime and other violations of the law. Real possibilities have arisen for complete elimination of crime and of its causes.

Naturally under these conditions the demands imposed upon internal affairs organs have risen. Operating within the administration of the soviets of peoples deputies and under the guidance of party organizations, they are called upon to maintain adequate law and order. The incidence of crime, especially of certain types of dangerous and most widespread crimes, has decreased in a number of cities and rayons of the Kazakh SSR, and the effectiveness of prevention has improved.

As with the entire country, the republic has assumed a course toward extensive public prevention of transgressions of the law. Local soviet commissions for the problems of socialist legality and for juvenile affairs, crime prevention councils at enterprises and in sovkhozes and kolkhozes, comrades courts, peoples militia detachments, and other state and social organizations are making a contribution to the prevention of antisocial manifestations.

Special mention should be made of the great significance of crime prevention councils in labor collectives. There are more than 10,000 such councils in the republic. Public police stations, of which there are more than 2,000 in the republic, are also doing a great deal of work to prevent violations. Their active members are working jointly with the militia, with ex-convicts, malicious drunkards, and those who are prone to law violations at home.

Practice has shown that coordinated work by the militia and the public is producing positive results. Good recommendations have been earned by the crime prevention councils in labor collectives of Aktyubinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, and Karagandinskaya oblasts, police stations No 25 of Frunzenskiy Rayon, Alma-Ata, of the Village imeni Kirov of Kaskelenskiy Rayon, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, No 1 of Leninogorsk, of the village of Moskovskiy in Kustanayskaya Oblast, and a number of others.

Close interaction between active members of Police Station No 5 in Aktyubinsk and the crime prevention council of the Aktyubrentgen Plant has made it possible to noticeably reduce the number of violations of public order in the area of their action. There are now fewer absentees and drunkards at the enterprise, and labor productivity has risen.

Defining the tasks of the militia upon which special attention must be focused, we always account for the participation of social organizations. One such task today is the fight against juvenile crime. As we know, the militia children's rooms have now been transformed into juvenile affairs inspection offices, and they have been staffed with qualified personnel.

Deputy commissions and groups, Komsomol organizations and their operational detachments, school parent committees, and educational institution collectives are providing significant help to us in our work with teen-agers. But work with teen-agers still requires further improvement.

Nor does work aimed at prevention of criminal recidivism satisfy today's needs completely. We need closer interaction among the militia, the enterprise crime prevention councils, and public police stations in this area.

Shortcomings also still exist in maintaining order on the streets of our cities and towns. One out of every six crimes is committed in the streets. And if we consider administratively punishable violations, petty hooliganism, and harassment of passers-by, we begin to clearly see that we are in debt to the laborers. There is a large army of peoples volunteers in the republic--dependable assistants of the militia. But we must raise the level of their work, and make sure that they would operate more effectively in every town and city.

We must fight harder against drunkenness. More than half of the recorded crimes are committed by persons who are under the influence of alcohol.

Drunkenness is a cause of the absolute majority of domestic crimes, and of almost all hooliganism.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving Law Enforcement and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime" demands that we implement more-effective measures to prevent drunkenness, increase the social and legal influence upon drunkards, strictly comply with the established rules of trade in alcoholic beverages, and broaden the network of narcological institutions, to include at enterprises. However, administrative measures alone will hardly produce the desired results. What we need is effective educational work, primarily in the labor collectives, which must become centers of a real fight against drunkenness and alcoholism.

Such today are some of the most important directions in the work of strengthening law and order, ones in which we need especially close interaction between the militia and the public.

The success of any pursuit depends upon the people. The Kazakh SSR Communist Party Central Committee, the government of the republic, local party organs, and local soviets of peoples deputies are doing a great deal to strengthen internal affairs organs with trained, educated people, and to instill a spirit of devotion to the motherland and faithfulness to duty in militia personnel.

The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs also devotes unweakening attention to the selection, placement, and indoctrination of personnel. The demands placed upon the moral-political and personal qualities of each policeman are rising--after all, today's policeman must be a knowledgeable specialist, a highly cultured person.

There are many top-notch workers and specialists with a higher and secondary education working in our republic's internal affairs organs and subdivisions. The professional core of militia subdivisions is shaped out of emissaries from the labor collectives, and out of communists and Komsomol members. Individuals who have earned authority in their collectives include section inspector Senior Lieutenant of Militia A. N. Abdrakhmanov from Tselinogradskaya Oblast, criminal investigation department deputy chief Major of Militia Yu. A. Berezhnoy of Aktyubinskaya Oblast, section inspector for juvenile affairs Senior Lieutenant of Militia L. F. Smirnova of Pavlodarskaya Oblast, OBKhSS [Department for the Control of Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation] Militia Lieutenant A. M. Makhambetov from Mangyshlaksкая Oblast, Master Sergeant of Militia Zh. Kunetov from Gur'yevskaya Oblast, highway patrol inspector Sergeant of Militia V. Guber from Semipalatinskaya Oblast, and many others.

Twenty years ago K. Ye. Mukashev began work as a rank-and-file policeman. Today he heads a rayon department of internal affairs in Semipalatinskaya Oblast, the collective of which has attained outstanding indices in its operational activities. This is the second year that the department has

held on to a winning place in the socialist competition; the department is the bearer of the perpetual Red Banner of the oblast party committee and oblast soviet executive committee.

Police service often requires manifestation of bravery and self-sacrifice. Recently a ukaze of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded the "For Valor" medal to Junior Sergeant of Militia S. Belov and Lieutenant of Militia D. Kaldarbekov. They were wounded while attempting to detain an especially dangerous criminal in the city of Dzhambul, but they did their duty.

Internal affairs organs are doing a great deal of work to educate a new complement. The first republic rally of young personnel and teachers was held in Alma-Ata. Its participants discussed the ways to upgrade the quality of ideological-political indoctrination and occupational training afforded to the young, and the teachers exchanged their work experience.

The rally adopted a declaration to all young personnel and teachers which emphasized that it is the duty of every individual to contribute all strength, knowledge, and youthful spirit to the task of fulfilling party and government directives, to consistently and persistently implement Lenin's commandment of "learning communism", to raise occupational proficiency and one's level of general education, to constantly strengthen discipline and socialist legality, and to help in every possible way to prevent and eradicate transgressions of the law and crimes.

The Soviet militia has structured its activity on the basis of Lenin's principles throughout all of the stages of our country's development. These principles include, first of all, guidance by the Communist Party, inseparable unity with the people, and the strictest unswerving observation of legality. These lofty political-legal principles have enjoyed further development in mature socialist society.

Together with other police organs, we have much more yet to do in order to constantly strengthen socialist order in the republic and dependably insure all of the conditions for fruitful work and undisturbed rest of laborers. And there can be no doubt that under the guidance of the party organizations and the soviets, and with the support of all laborers, the militia of the Kazakh SSR will honorably complete its important tasks.

In Kirgiz SSR

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] Kirgiz SSR Minister of Internal Affairs A. Gabidulin--The Soviet Militia is celebrating its 62nd anniversary in an atmosphere of high exertion of effort in labor, of coming instantaneously to the defense of public law and order and the protection of the peaceful labor and rest of citizens, and their honor and merit. Published 2 months ago, the CPSU

Central Committee decree "On Improving Law Enforcement and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime" posed important tasks before internal affairs organs. First of all the party demands that we improve protection of public order in the cities and other population centers, intensify our fight against transgressions of socialist ownership, parasitism, speculation, drunkenness, and hooliganism, and improve prevention of juvenile crimes.

Perceiving the CPSU Central Committee decree to be a continuation of the Communist Party's course toward stronger law and order charted by the 25th CPSU Congress, colleagues of the republic's internal affairs organs are working under the guidance of party and soviet organs jointly with procurator, court, justice, and state security organs to support law and order in every possible way. The existing possibilities are being reviewed again and again, and new forces and still-unutilized reserves are being sought in all areas of police work.

The Soviet militia has been faithfully serving the interests of the people and protecting the rights and liberties of citizens for more than 6 decades. Having inherited the strength of will, spirit, purposefulness, and selflessness of the first Soviet policemen, today's militia workers have taken their rich experience as their armament, they have obtained modern theoretical knowledge, and they have grown intellectually. Today, 98 percent of the middle-grade and senior executives of the militia have a higher, secondary, and secondary special education, and 70 percent of the militia personnel are communists and Komsomol members.

The Soviet militia is technically well equipped. It has criminology laboratories, information retrieval systems, and automated equipment at its disposal.

Today's policeman is a worthy representative of people's rule. Having come to work in internal affairs organs from the workers collectives of his home town or village, he is fully resolved to do everything to see that life and work in his home town would be good, and he is always ready to defend the honor, merit, life, and property of his fellow residents against criminal transgressions. This often means that he must display great courage, effort, and true heroism.

We are proud today to name the best personnel who have made a great contribution to law and order. The list includes Frunze UVD [Internal Affairs Administration] driver Master Sergeant of Militia V. Luzhichenko, Frunze UVD GAI [City Motor Vehicle Inspection] escort platoon senior highway inspector Lieutenant of Militia I. Krylatov, Issyk-Kul'skiy ROVD [Rayon Internal Affairs Department] senior juvenile affairs inspector Lieutenant of Militia A. Zakutaylo, Frunzenskiy ROVD Department of Criminal Investigation inspector G. Seydaliyev in Oshskaya Oblast, Oktyabr'skiy ROVD policeman V. Nosov in Frunze, and Narynskaya Oblast UVD senior investigator Captain of Militia T. Turqanbayev.

Their daily routine work borders on the heroic. Risking his life, highway senior inspector I. Krylatov blocked the way of a vehicle containing drunk and disorderly persons and arrested them, and policeman V. Nosov, still a young employee of the Oshskiy ROVD, acted heroically in a complex, life-threatening situation, isolating dangerous criminals who had committed murder.

But it is not for the sake of glory and reward that policemen enter into fierce engagements with bandits and hooligans, and fight against drunkenness and other violations of public law and order. They are motivated by a high awareness of duty, and by love and respect for the Soviet citizen--the laborer, the creator, and the builder. It is in their behalf that policemen monitor the well-being of socialist and collective property at enterprises and in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and implement measures to protect law and order in the cities and towns, and heighten the safety of road traffic.

Serious attention is now being devoted by all militia services to preventive work with difficult teen-agers, people on probation, and persons who had served their time in prison.

Extensive ties with the public have a dominant influence on the content, style, form, and methods of the work of internal affairs organs. Three hundred public police stations have been created in the republic on the initiative of party and soviet organs and labor collectives. About 900,000 volunteers staffing these stations provide operational support. Each day more than a thousand and a half of them participate in the maintenance of public order in cities and towns.

Public police stations in Frunze, Osha, and Przheval'sk, and in Batkenskii and Izhang-i-Dzhol'skii rayons are true centers of public indoctrination. Suffice it to say that about 30 percent of individuals prone to law violations and drunkenness and kept on record at public police stations have, through the assistance of the public, abandoned their unrighteous ways, and their names have been stricken from the records. This year not a single crime was registered in areas serviced by 30 public stations, and the incidence of crime in the zones of responsibility of other public stations has decreased.

Village gatherings, which are a way that laborers can participate in the fight against crime, are actively developing in the republic. Such gatherings examine questions concerning drunkenness, moonshining, hooliganism, and discipline aboard public transportation, and discussions are held on law violations, the unworthy behavior of certain citizens, and many other problems.

Nevertheless law and order is still not at the required level in the republic. There is a special need for improving interaction between the militia and public in the fight against hooliganism, as well as drunkenness and alcoholism, which generate many forms of crime. The possibilities afforded to us by law are still not being utilized fully in the fight against this phenomenon.

Fulfilling the directives of the party, militia organs are waging a decisive war against misappropriation of socialist property, and against swindlers and speculators, and they are strengthening their ties with the society of enterprises, construction sites, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes with the goal of preventing embezzlement and illegal dispersal of material valuable. We have noticeably activated our struggle against parasitism, and ideological and legal education for teen-agers has been intensified.

Life poses complex tasks before colleagues of internal affairs and militia organs every day and every hour, tasks which demand high professionalism and culture, vigilance, stability, and sometimes even self-sacrifice.

Militia personnel deeply recognize their high calling, and they are honorably completing their tasks of protecting the labor and the fruits of the Soviet people's creative activities, and the rights and liberties of the laborers.

In Moldavia SSR

KIOCHILAV SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA IN KIOCHILAV 11 Nov 79 p 4

[text] Seventeen years ago a ukaze of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet established Soviet Militia Day as a holiday. Each year since that time the country has been honoring those who are always at their posts in peacetime, dependably and alertly standing guard over the interests of laborers.

The difficult work of the militia was the topic of a roundtable discussion held in the SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA conference hall. Guests of the editorial board included Moldavian SSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Major General of Internal Service I. Vodop'yarov, Moldavian Criminal Investigation Administration juvenile affairs department senior inspector Senior Lieutenant of Militia A. Rudenko, Moldavian SSR MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) political indoctrination department instructor Captain of Militia V. Belotskiy, Kishinev City Executive Committee Internal Affairs Administration senior inspector of criminal investigation Senior Lieutenant of Militia V. Betskiy, Moldavian SSR MVD platoon commander Lieutenant of Militia V. Kolesnikov, and Kishinev City Executive Committee Internal Affairs Administration senior inspector Lieutenant of Militia V. Kolesnikov.

Traditions. Any discussion of this should bring to mind the decree "On the Workers Militia" issued on Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's initiative and approved unanimously by all Soviet workers and soldiers deputies. Created on the third day following the victorious storm of the Winter Palace, the workers' and peasant militia became one of the first armed detachments of the young Soviet Republic, and set about to defend the people's revolutionary achievements and maintain the new law and order. Its activity was managed by tested revolutionaries and Bolsheviks such as F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, K. Ye. Voroshilov, N. I. Puzanov, N. I. Petrovskiy, M. S. Uritskiy, and others.

"The Moldavian militia," Moldavian SSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs I. Vodop'yanov stressed at the roundtable discussion, "has traveled a glorious heroic path. The daily work of its personnel in the prewar five-year plans was typified by high courage and heroism, and steadfastness and decisiveness in the struggle against the enemies of Soviet rule."

In the first days of the Great Patriotic War militia personnel provided considerable assistance in mobilizing transportation, evacuating people and industrial enterprises, and neutralizing disorganizers, spies, and saboteurs. Operating in search and destroy battalions, they annihilated enemy paratroopers and formations penetrating into our rear. Later they merged with the ranks of a militia formation operating in the Southern Front.

Workers of internal affairs organs have had to undergo many severe trials in the postwar years as well.

The demands imposed upon the level of militia activities are increasing with every year. This is emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee's recent decree "On Improving Law Enforcement and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime."

Preventive measures and effective combination of educational and preventive work in labor collectives and residences are acquiring important significance.

Public police stations, voluntary peoples detachments, and enterprise crime prevention councils are playing a noticeable role in the prevention of law violations, especially among juveniles and young people.

Our militia has now stood guard over public order for many years. A new generation of personnel from labor and army collectives, from Komsomol and trade union organizations are accepting the baton from the veterans. The experience and knowledge of senior comrades are an invaluable support to them in their effort to improve their occupational proficiency.

This was what Senior Lieutenant of Militia Vladimir Betskiy talked about at the roundtable discussion. His mother had worked for more than 30 years as a passport office inspector. When it came time for him to decide on a profession, he did not have to think long.

Following service in the army he entered the Kishinev Secondary Special School of the Militia. He was then assigned to the Leninskiy ROVD Department of Criminal Investigation.

"I feel that I was very lucky," Vladimir said. "I was able to work with experienced colleagues and concerned teachers such as D. Mikhaylenko, V. Avdeyenko, and A. Diyamchuk. I learned much from them."

"Our work requires a maximum effort from the individual. I recall the following incident from my own experience. The telephone rang one evening at the rayon department office. It was reported that five unknown persons armed with knives had robbed two young girls on Roz Street.

"We immediately left for the scene of the crime and questioned the witnesses.

"We were able to establish that the robbers were hiding in the basement of the house next door. We descended into the basement together with peoples volunteers and confronted the entire group. We caught them red-handed.

"But sometimes things do become more complex. Then we are assisted by specialists of various profiles--physicians, criminologists, physicists, and chemists working for internal affairs organs. The latest crime-fighting methods are being introduced into the criminal investigation department, as well as into other services. Apart from them, one of the main 'weapons' in the arsenal of militia personnel continues to be the policeman's spiritual generosity, warmth, and sympathy, and his readiness to come to the aid of a stricken individual."

Senior Lieutenant Aleksandra Rudenko is a juvenile affairs inspection office inspector.

"I like my work," she said. "Its results are tied in directly with the fates of individuals."

The working conditions of the militia crime prevention service have improved significantly, and the qualifications of the personnel have risen--9 out of 10 have legal or pedagogical education, and as a rule the rest are taking courses in higher special educational institutions.

Among those who have proven themselves in educational work with "difficult" teen-agers, and proven themselves to be thoughtful teachers, we can name Lieutenant of Militia V. Pomkovskiy, Captain of Militia A. Tserkovnyy, and others.

Aleksandra Rudenko is a graduate of the Tiraspol' Pedagogical Institute, and she had been employed previously as a teacher in a ZheU [not further identified]. When she transferred to the militia her capabilities for finding a common language with teen-agers and shaping their characters through word and deed displayed themselves with full force.

Captain of Militia Vasily Beletskiy also found his place in the militia.

"I long dreamed about political work," he related. "I was a subunit Komsomol organizer in the army. After graduating from the MVD Higher Political School in Leningrad I became an instructor in the ministry's department of political indoctrination."

The watchmen of law and order are not entitled to make mistakes; they must rely upon law in each concrete case, and they must try to reach the sole correct decision. High moral qualities, occupational proficiency, and a love for one's profession are what primarily typify workers of the internal affairs organs.

We can be persuaded of this by the example of the best personnel--Senior Lieutenant of Militia N. Pozdneyev, senior inspector of the criminal investigation department of the Ungeny Station Militia Line Detachment; Captain of Militia I. Pashkov, senior section militia inspector of the Frunzenskiy ROVD in Kishinev; Dondyushanskiy ROVD Deputy Chief for Political Indoctrination A. Antonyak, Kishinev UVD senior investigator V. Kiyanu, and Major of Militia I. Belyy, chief of the Slobodzeyskiy ROVD passport department.

Lieutenant of Militia Viktor Kantser proudly related at the editorial roundtable discussion the great authority enjoyed by his father among the fellow residents of his town. His father is Senior Lieutenant of Militia Ivan Fedorovich Kantser, a section inspector of the Kotovskiye ROVD, and a recipient of the Order of the Red Labor Banner. This veteran contributed 20 years to the militia. It is a joy to him now that his son selected the father's road in life: Viktor is working as OBKhSS inspector in Kutuzovskiy Rayon.

Is the work hard? Yes. But it is interesting. In order to discover embezzlers of socialist property, sometimes hundreds of various documents must be sorted through, many witnesses must be interviewed, and complex expert examination must be organized and conducted. The investigator must have a knowledge of bookkeeping and the economics of industrial and agricultural production.

"To feel up to date, one must read through the special literature. I am perpetually searching for new books in one area of knowledge or another. I now have responsibilities as a student as well--I've enrolled in Kishinev University. Incidentally," Viktor added, "other colleagues of our service are also studying in institutions of higher education--senior lieutenants of militia Mikhail Bulkat and Pavel Roshka."

V. Kantser is a young employee of the OBKhSS. But he has already managed to prove himself in an actual case. In particular he was able to uncover a very cleverly disguised conspiracy to pilfer grain in one of the rayon's farms.

This year was also memorable to Lieutenant of Militia Vasiliy Kolesnik--he received a promotion. He now commands a state motor vehicle inspection platoon.

Workers of the GAI [state motor vehicle inspection] maintain surveillance over highway traffic and prevent traffic accidents. They have the most

sophisticated technical resources at their disposal, to include computers.

"I remember the following recent incident," V. Kolesnik recalled with a smile. "We stopped the driver of a car on the highway. We respectfully informed him that he had exceeded the speed limit in a particular section of the road. The driver denied this, and asked us how we could possibly know how fast he was going, since there was no one on the road at that time. Then we pointed out a GAI helicopter flying past us at that moment: 'There's our aerial motor vehicle inspector'."

The editorial board's roundtable discussion dedicated to Soviet Militia Day revealed new facets in the activity of the soldiers of law and order. Invested with the high trust of the people, they are honorably wearing the title of Soviet policeman.

#### Militia Work in Moscow

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] Major General of Internal Service V. Trushin, Chief, Main Internal Affairs Administration, Moscow City Executive Committee--The Communist Party displays constant concern for dependably protecting law and order in the country; taking its support from the USSR Constitution, it is consistently implementing a course toward further reinforcement of socialist legality. This is emphasized with special force in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving Law Enforcement and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime." The Central Committee spelled out a distinct plan of action in this direction for party and state organs and all Soviet people and it concentrated our attention on the main directions associated with improving crime prevention, activating the offensive against antisocial manifestations, and insuring inflexible compliance with the law by every official and every citizen.

The capital's Main Administration of Internal Affairs is also faced with great multifaceted tasks in implementing the Communist Party's requirements. The administration must dependably and responsibly preserve law and order in Moscow, where a task of exceptional importance is now being worked on--transforming the capital into an exemplary communist city. Today, the activities of all its agencies and subdivisions are subordinated to a single goal--insuring exemplary public order in the city, decisively halting all deviations from the law, and attaining complete eradication of crime. The Moscow militia does justness everything necessary for this.

The equipment level of the militia has risen immeasurably due to extensive application of the achievements of science and technology. Internal affairs organs are armed with the latest resources, from modern motor transportation to radio and television, computers, and laser technology.

Through considerable help from the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU and the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, the principal services of the militia have been strengthened and the qualitative composition of the personnel has been improved. Today, the absolute majority of officers in the militia have a higher or secondary special education, and three-fourths of the rank-and-file and sergeants have a decade of service behind them. Most personnel lacking the appropriate knowledge are studying, without leave from service, in the evening and correspondence departments of institutions of higher education and secondary special training institutions.

In recent years a large detachment of competent specialists and hundreds of envoys from the city's labor collectives, communists, and Komsomol members have come to work for the capital's internal affairs organs. These people are now the professional core of our subdivisions and services, and they are reinforcing the high trust of the people with a concrete effort at protecting public order.

One of them--Lieutenant of Militia V. Gusarov, senior section inspector of the 42d Militia Detachment, Gagarinskiy Rayon Administration of Internal Affairs--was a foreman at one of the Moscow plants in the recent past. In 4 years of work in the militia he turned himself into a specialist in his field, and brought unity to a large segment of the public. Through joint effort, his microregion is successfully completing crime prevention tasks and decisively halting criminal manifestations. Thus with the help of volunteers Gusarov recently detained three dangerous criminals, one of whom was carrying a firearm.

Service in the militia demands commitment of the entire self, daily hard work, and a constant readiness to come to the aid of other people. Only personnel who are intolerant of all violations of the law, who are honest and bold, and who are deeply aware of their full responsibility can successfully complete the tasks imposed upon the capital's militia.

Bravery and heroism! These qualities distinguish many of our policemen. Muscovites are well familiar with Department of Criminal Investigation senior inspector Petr Shcherbinin, duty inspector Dmitriy Titenkov, and Senior Sergeant of Militia Vasily Shaptsev, who were awarded the Order of the Red Star for valor and bravery displayed in the performance of their official duty.

Moreover, we have such personnel in each of our subdivisions. Here are a few examples. Sergeant of Militia Ivan Kostevich of the 48th Militia Detachment boldly took on an armed hooligan, and despite a wound, he was able to detain him. On hearing cries for help, Valeriy Tikhonirov, an inspector of the 7th Detachment of the GAI, dove without a second thought into the Moskva River and rescued a drowning individual. In just the last 2 years more than 120 personnel of the capital's militia earned government awards.

Today, crime prevention is given a central place in the activities of the subdivisions and services of the Main Internal Affairs Administration of the Moscow City Executive Committee. The special prevention service created several years ago has now been fully organized and staffed by qualified personnel. Effective ways to unite the efforts of the militia and the public in crime prevention have been developed in the city under the guidance of party and soviet organs. These ways include crime prevention councils at the enterprises, public police stations in the rayons, and peoples volunteer detachments. A patriotic movement of the Muskovites with the slogan "Exemplary Public Order and High Culture in Each Microrayon" has become widespread in the city.

Public police stations, which are now operating in 650 of the city's microrayons, have become the main centers of crime prevention in residential districts. The commonness of goals and the unity of interests of the militia and the people brought new forms of their mutual cooperation to life and significantly encouraged the initiative and concrete participation of laborers in the protection of public order.

Evidence of this could be found in at least the following figures: Today, the large detachment of militia section inspectors is being actively assisted in its multifaceted crime prevention activities by about 300,000 peoples volunteers, 10,000 public police station activists, more than 40,000 house committee and comrades court members, and 30,000 publicly supported juvenile affairs inspectors.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the fight for exemplary public order in our city is truly becoming a concern common to all Muskovites. The life and routine work of the militia provide numerous examples of this.

Work is proceeding energetically and effectively at Public Police Station No 10 in Pervomayskiy Rayon. Sponsors are assigned to individuals whose behavior leaves something to be desired. A specialized individual crime prevention detachment has been created out of peoples volunteers and Komsomol members. The militia and the public are uniting their efforts in an active offensive against drunkards and parasites--all of those who keep us from living and working peacefully. Public Police Station No 10 has been deemed the winner in an all-city review on the basis of its work results in 1979.

Great credit for the aggressive work of this public police station belongs to senior station inspector I. Penin. He approaches his official duties in the party-approved, principled way, and he enjoys the deserved respect of the public. Residents of the microregion demonstrated their great trust in this policeman by electing him to serve as peoples deputy of the Pervomayskiy Rayon Soviet.

The work experience of the best Moscow militia sections and public police stations persuasively demonstrates how great the power of crime prevention

is, and how inexhaustible its reserves are. But it is still too early to relax with the achievements. The militia and the public are still faced by many unsolved problems. But wherever the work is approached in unity, wherever active public figures persistently fight hand in hand with the militia to eradicate law violations, drunk and disorderly conduct is being tackled decisively.

The capital's militia lays special emphasis on halting crime and quickly and effectively uncovering criminal manifestations. The main role in this is played by the Moscow Department of Criminal Investigation. The department's colleagues are preserving and multiplying the high authority that had been earned by previous generations, and they are persistently improving their occupational proficiency and skills.

Workers of the Department of Criminal Investigation devote a great deal of attention to complex crimes such as apartment burglaries and car theft. Criminal investigation personnel working under Major of Militia A. Zhurzhalin recently completed a difficult investigation, as a result of which they uncovered a group of criminals responsible for a number of apartment burglaries. The stolen property was returned. Their success rested on consideration of dozens of theories, numerous interviews, many days of hard work and, finally, the initiative and resourcefulness of militia workers.

Militia activities aimed at protecting public order in the capital are constantly improving, and the best work methods are being introduced. Mobile militia groups (PMG's) are producing a significant impact. Their task is to uncover crime quickly, "in hot pursuit" so to speak.

A serious crime was committed in late evening on Vavilov Street. Just a few minutes after the incident was reported by the duty policeman, a PMG squad consisting of militia sergeants A. Tsarev and A. Gorevoy arrived. After studying the clues left by the malefactor the militia workers began an active search, and 10 minutes later they arrested him in a communicating courtyard.

The Main Administration of Internal Affairs and its subdivisions receive dozens of letters from Muskovites assessing the work of the militia. In many of them the city's residents express their gratefulness for the effective and prompt actions of the militia, and they report the good deeds of the militia personnel. One such letter was written by Muskovite V. Pogodina. The letter describes the long struggle waged by section inspector V. Serov of the 5th Militia Detachment to reform her son. The constant attention, practical aid, tactfulness, and human warmth of the militia worker produced positive results: Her son got back up on his own two feet, and he is now living and working honorably. "A great maternal thank-you to the militia personnel who alertly stand guard over order and help people in distress," wrote V. Pogodina in conclusion. Such a high assessment obligates us to many things, forcing us to work better, and with better results.

It would naturally be impossible to describe all of the militia services and subdivisions in a newspaper article. Something else is more important: The practical activities must correspond fully to today's requirements, militia must make a real contribution to strengthening law and order in the city. This requirement is identically important to the investigatory agencies and services of the OGBKhSS, patrolling units, the state motor vehicle inspection, and the passport and headquarters staffs.

The greater attention being devoted to our work by the Moscow City CPSU Committee, the Moscow City Soviet, and the capital's residents forces us to critically evaluate the attained results and to seek and implement unutilized reserves.

First of all we must improve law enforcement on the city's streets and squares. A complex of measures is presently being implemented to strengthen the patrol service and improve the work of the Department of Criminal Investigation and the investigatory agencies. We can expect a good deal from the crime prevention service. Significant work must be done to intensify the fight against criminal recidivism, hooliganism, parasitism, drunkenness, and alcoholism. All transgressions against socialist property must be halted more decisively, and mismanagement, waste, and eye-wash must be fought.

The Moscow Red Banner Militia will complete these important and complex tasks with the help and support of volunteer peoples detachments, the public, and all residents of the city. Workers of the capital's internal affairs organs are fully resolved to persistently and consistently do everything required of them to transform Moscow into a city of exemplary public order.

#### In Georgian SSR

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] Georgian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs G. I. Gretadze--Yesterday the Soviet people triumphantly celebrated Soviet Militia Day.

The Soviet militia has a great and glorious history. Created on the initiative of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin on the third day following the Great October Socialist Revolution, it is faithfully and devotedly serving the interests of the laborers, the goals of the Communist Party, and the high principles of socialist legality and humanitarianism. In all stages of the Soviet Union's history the militia has gained its strength and authority among the public from Party guidance and from a close and inseparable tie with laborers.

The people send their best offspring to the militia. These include the best producers, demobilized soldiers, party and Komsomol workers, and graduates of special VUZ's. Just in the last 3 years alone hundreds of young people

joined the militia on recommendation by party, soviet, and Komsomol organs and labor collectives. Lawyers, engineers, teachers, sociologists, economists, and political workers now participate in the militia's programs for strengthening public order and fighting crime.

The militia employs highly qualified professionals relying upon the latest achievements of science and technology. It would probably not be excessive to note in this regard that all chiefs of the republic's city and rayon internal affairs sections and investigators have a higher education, and that 85 percent of the rank and file have a secondary education.

The arsenal of the modern militia now contains computers, electronic instruments, and television and radio apparatus. It would be impossible to control this equipment without knowledge and without special training.

Our militia is a multinational collective. It contains representatives of about 20 nationalities. We have consolidated a healthy spirit of mutual respect, friendship, and internationalism.

The Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee demands that we wage a decisive, uncompromising war against negative phenomena that do not only material but also moral harm to society. In order that we can complete the posed tasks honorably, we need more than just occupational proficiency; we also need internal culture, an irreproachable reputation, high ideological conviction, and a philosophy of adherence to party principles. We have waged an active struggle against those who discredit the name of the Soviet militia, and we will continue to do so in the future. Our colleagues must deeply recognize and always remember that noble goals could be achieved only through noble means, that the quality of our work depends upon its legality and upon adherence to party and civic ethics.

On analyzing our work, we would have to admit that there are countless things to do. Our struggle against a number of crimes is still not effective enough. Our priority task is to fundamentally improve crime detection, so that not a single violator of the law would go unpunished.

But it would also be incorrect to ignore our successes. Recently the number of dangerous crimes in the republic has decreased, and a tendency toward improvement in the situation has taken form. And if we can say today that positive changes have occurred in reinforcement of public order and in the fight against crime, we would have to admit that these successes were attained primarily owing to the meticulous, persistent daily work of the Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee and the local party committees. It is owing to their support and their attention that the fight against crime has now become an inseparable part of the work of all party, soviet, and public organizations in the republic.

We try to rely more and more on public assistance in our daily work. This is what is asked of us by the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving

Law Enforcement and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime." Taking steps to improve order in the cities and towns and intensify the fight against drunkenness, parasitism, and violations against socialist property, as the decree requires, the republic's law enforcement organs are developing and strengthening their ties with labor collectives and the public.

The CPSU Central Committee decree is a battle program of action for a long period of time; it points out the main problems concerned with improving crime prevention, maintaining an active vigilance against antisocial manifestations, and insuring unfailing compliance with the law by every official and every citizen.

The Communist Party teaches us that all success depends mainly on people, on their occupationally competent and coordinated actions, and on organization and discipline. These qualities do not develop spontaneously. They are the result of daily, purposeful political indoctrination of the personnel; their existence requires the ability to transform a diversified collective into a single organism that can complete its tasks in coordinated harmonious fashion. This is the direction being taken by our party and Komsomol organizations, and the entire executive staff.

#### Crime Prevention Is the Militia

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel of Militia N. Kondrashov and A. Korolev--What really happened that day on the morning had--a crime or an accident?

Precious time was slipping by, but militia personnel performing the investigation were still far from an answer to this question. Major of Militia Sergey Pavlovich Afonin, a senior section inspector who joined the investigation, decided to look over the scene of the crime once again. There, among the stones, he discovered a piece of a bandage. Knowing from what comrades said that no one had visited the local polyclinic for help the night before, Afonin went there nevertheless. He felt that perhaps it was the shift previous to last night's that provided help to the injured person. The inspector soon determined that this was so. A nurse recalled that three nights ago the clinic was visited by a bleeding man who said he had slipped and injured his head. His wound was dressed. Then he left with three young people that had been waiting for him at the entrance. Clarifying the description of the "accompanying individuals," the section inspector realized that he knew them.

"The rest fell into place on its own," Lieutenant Colonel of Militia N. Korzhavin, chief of the 73d Militia Detachment of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, continued his story. "The apprehended individuals confessed that they did follow the victim away from the polyclinic, and that with robbery in mind, they made a second attack upon this same individual they had attacked previously. Thus Sergey Pavlovich Afonin solved another crime on

the basis of hot clues. But because he is a section inspector his main work and his main concern is that of preventing crime, of eradicating the causes of crime. Afonin excels in this difficult work as well. You might recall what the hero of one of Lipatov's stories said to inspector Aniskin: 'I have never met anyone kinder than you. You look into people, and not through them.' This description fits Sergey Pavlovich as well--a person filled with great good, one who is invariably attentive and sympathetic toward people."

Sergey Afonin, a war veteran, came to Moscow from the village of Sin'kovo in Ryazanskaya Oblast to visit his brother a little less than 30 years ago. Mobilized in 1943, he started as a common foot soldier and later became commander of a rifle platoon. He marched all the way across Europe in combat. He earned the Order of Glory, 3d Degree, and the "For Valor" medal. Following his demobilization he returned to Ryazanskaya Oblast to work in a kolkhoz. During the time of his visit to his brother Afonin took a walk across the river without thinking or even guessing that a major change was now to occur in his life. It began the moment Afonin suddenly discovered that someone had stolen his wallet. He was distraught! He decided to share his woe with a fellow townsman living nearby, Lieutenant of Militia Nikolay Ukhayev.

His discussion with his comrade took an unexpected turn. Ukhayev was able to persuade Afonin that internal affairs was the very place for him, a war veteran, to work.

So it was that by will of an extraordinary incident Afonin became an employee of the capital's militia. While serving here, he added the Order of the Badge of Honor to his battle decorations 2 years ago. He has now been serving as a section inspector for 16 years. To be precise, since 1975 Afonin has been a senior section inspector of militia. He serves his residential microrayon together with section inspectors lieutenants of militia Ye. Gorodnichev and N. Khaustov, who were Soviet Army soldiers not that long ago. Sergey Pavlovich Afonin shares his work experience with them generously. The first thing he teaches new recruits is to rely on the public in every matter, in every initiative.

"A section inspector may be the best," Afonin says to his fellow workers, "but he would be able to do little without the help of honest, respectable people around him, without society."

Revealing persons shirking work, reforming difficult teen-agers, and organizing interaction between the militia and peoples volunteers--these and many other difficult problems are being solved by Major of Militia Afonin with the help of party and soviet workers, veterans of war and labor, and pensioners.

The senior section inspector's dependable helpers include: V. Gafykin, secretary of one of the plant's party bureaus; V. Dan'ko, a foreman at the

same enterprise; A. Abakumov, chairman of the comrades court; RSFSR Distinguished Schoolteacher N. Meshcheryakova; K. Zhidrinskiy, chairman of the central residential committee; war veteran Ye. Fadeyeva, publicly supported section inspector. Then there are the members of the deputy group, the peoples volunteers and, finally, the residents of the microregion themselves, who are intolerant of all antisocial manifestations.

This is the sort of impressive support Inspector Afonin enjoys. Owing to active participation of the public in the fight for exemplary law and order in Major of Militia Afonin's section, the incidence of crime is decreasing with every year, and crime solution has reached the 100 percent mark.

Afonin works indefatigably and meticulously with people. The inspector believes that any person who ever deviates from the law can and must be returned to an honorable and worthy life. We can find confirmation of this in cases from Sergey Pavlovich's practical experience. The following incident is typical.

At one time, many residents of the microregion believed turner Anatoliy Pylayev to be a "hopelessly lost" individual. Many, but not Inspector Afonin. He fought for Anatoliy for 2 years, and in the end the latter was literally reborn, returning to work and to real friendships.

There finally came an evening when the senior section inspector visited the local public police station to find his former ward there. Anatoliy Pylayev's sleeve was decorated by the red armband of a peoples volunteer. Not long after, he and Sergey Pavlovich participated in the arrest of a criminal.

Such are the routine days of Major of Militia Afonin--a kind man and an alert guard of public order.

#### In Lithuanian SSR

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] Lithuanian SSR First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Major General of Internal Service M. Prochukhanov--Together with all Soviet people, the laborers of the republic are triumphantly celebrating the 62d anniversary of October in an atmosphere of a major political and labor upsurge. The Great October Socialist Revolution was responsible for a fundamental turning point in the history of our country's peoples, to include the Lithuanian people. At the end of 1918 the workers and impoverished peasants created the soviets of labor deputies on a large part of Lithuanian territory under the guidance of the Communist Party. The soviets organized armed militia detachments to defend the achievements of Great October.

Both in those distant times and immediately following restoration of Soviet rule in Lithuania in 1940, the most active, energetic, and conscious party

and Komsomol members, former revolutionaries and members of the underground, and the best representatives of the working people were selected for work in the militia.

This tradition--that of recruiting personnel for internal affairs organs from among the politically and morally best prepared communists and Komsomol members--persists even today.

During the Great Patriotic War the militia personnel displayed limitless heroism and devotion to the motherland and the Communist Party. Many of them joined the operating army within the very first days of the war. Over 1,000 former internal affairs employees fought fascist German invaders in the Lithuanian 16th Rifle Division, and others actively joined the partisan movement in the enemy rear.

Those performing selfless service in partisan brigades included V. Gerlauskas, former senior operational official of the Trakayskiy District militia detachment; M. Shunskyavichyus, militia chief of the city of Shyaulyay; I. Abukauskas, political instructor of the Kupishkskiy District detachment, and many others.

In the first postwar years the militia personnel courageously protected the peaceful labor and interests of the Soviet people against transgressions by criminals, political criminals, and nationalist bourgeois bands.

The Leninist party is constantly concerned that in our society, in every segment of it, a healthy moral and political atmosphere would reign and respect for Soviet laws and the rules and norms of socialist community would prevail. In its recent decree "On Improving Law Enforcement and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime" the CPSU Central Committee placed special responsibility upon internal affairs organs in the fight against crime and violations of public order. Under the guidance of party and Soviet organs and in close interaction with the public, the militia is doing everything dependent upon it to insure clear and universal compliance with Soviet law and order, and it is actively fighting against antisocial manifestations.

The Lithuanian SSR Communist Party Central Committee devotes constant attention to the activities of the republic's internal affairs organs. The high requirements imposed today on the policeman correspond to the spirit of the times and the developing society's demands. These requirements make it necessary for us to create an atmosphere of intolerance of all negative manifestations in our society. It is the sacred duty of all who have committed their life to the militia to meet these requirements.

We take pride in our competent leaders, the veterans of the internal affairs organs--comrades V. Yanauskas, Ye. Mitrofanov, V. Semenas, P. Sokolov, I. Malishauskas, A. Markyavichyus, and S. Kuodis. Oblivious to time and sparing no effort, they give their all to the fight against crime and to

strengthening public order, and they transmit all of the experience they had accumulated while serving in militia subdivisions to the young personnel. And the young complement of the militia is following their example, perpetuating the traditions of the senior generations.

On joining the Leniniskiy Rayon Department of the Kaunas City Executive Committee Internal Affairs Administration, Comrade G. Gayzhauskas, a former worker of a radio plant, quickly worked himself into his new job. A section inspector, he applies considerable effort to strengthen public order in the territory assigned to him, and he is actively fighting transgressions of the law. Comrade V. Vishnyauskene, former employee of the Gargzdayskaya Petroleum Exploration Expedition, joined the militia. In her very first days of work she immersed herself into the life of her new collective, she received a special education, and she is now working as a section inspector for juvenile affairs.

The fight against law violations and for stronger socialist legality is becoming more and more an inseparable part of all ideological and political indoctrination. This was emphasized many times in party and state documents published in recent years. Working together with labor collectives, militia personnel are actively seeking the most effective ways to prevent illegal acts by individual citizens. Integrated crime prevention plans have been written up and are now being implemented in the republic's cities and rayons. Public crime prevention councils are now operating in almost all of the largest labor collectives. Deserving of attention in this respect is the work experience accumulated by the Vil'nyus Radio Components Plant, the Kaunas Kauno Audinyay Factory, the Klaypeda Western Ship Repair Plant, the Ukmerge Venibe Plant, and a number of other enterprises.

The material base has grown stronger and the quantity and quality of public police stations have grown. Presently there are about 200 such stations in the republic. They are the focus of the efforts of volunteer peoples detachments, residential comrades courts, deputy groups, Komsomol operational detachments, unofficial juvenile affairs inspection offices, and other public formations. Deserving of dissemination is the experience of public police stations in the Antakal'ne, Karoliniskers and Naujininkay residential micro-districts of Vil'nyus, Aleksotas Residential Microregion of Kaunas, Daynava Residential Microregion of Alitus, microregions 2 and 6 of Klaypeda, and the public police stations of Shulutskiy, Panevezhskiy, and Rokiskiskiy rayons.

As we know, punishment has never been viewed in our country as the principal means of eradicating crime. "What is important," emphasized V. I. Lenin, "is not that we have harsh punishments for crime, but that no crime should ever go undisclosed." Timely prevention or detection of illegal acts has great preventive and educational significance. Militia organs have at their disposal a rich arsenal of scientific-technical resources, computers, and research laboratories permitting them to acquire the information they need to solve a crime within the shortest possible time.

The militia has great and complex tasks. We are responsible for preservation of national property, for exemplary social order in our cities and towns, and for insuring the peaceful labor and rest of Soviet citizens. Here specifically lies our contribution to further development of the society's economic and cultural life.

The party and government constantly concern themselves with improving the activities of the militia, raising its authority, and reinforcing it with good personnel. Each year hundreds of employees of internal affairs organs earn USSR orders and medals, and other awards. It is the honorable duty of workers of the Soviet militia to reply to this party and national concern and trust with high creativity, and with effective satisfaction of all their responsibilities.

#### In Latvian SSR

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] Latvian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs, Major General of Internal Service M. Drozd--The Soviet militia owes its existence to Great October. Created on the initiative of V. I. Lenin, it became a faithful guard of socialist law, order, and legality, and dependable defender of the interests of the laborers. It was in the heat of battle and through hard work that the glorious traditions of the Soviet militia were shaped and tempered: devotion to party and people, courage and valor in execution of official duties, reliance upon the public, unswerving compliance with the law, and respect for the working people. These traditions are being developed and strengthened by the works of today's soldiers of law and order.

The Soviet militia celebrates its 62d anniversary armed with the richest possible experience and mature in professional respects. As always, this holiday is an occasion for summarizing the results of our work. We can confidently say that personnel of the Latvian SSR's militia contributed a great deal of effort to maintaining public order and creating conditions permitting the republic's laborers to complete the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Operating under the local soviets under the guidance of party organizations and relying upon the assistance of the public, the republic's internal affairs organs achieved certain positive results in a number of important tasks.

Owing to consistent implementation of a course toward all-out prevention of antisocial manifestations, 4.5 percent more crimes were prevented this year than last year. In this case the total number of law violations requiring criminal investigation dropped by 6.5 percent.

The percentage of crimes solved increased as well. This percentage is especially high for the Madonskiy ROVD as well as Balvskiy, Stuchkinskiy, and Aluksnenskiy rayon departments of internal affairs.

We can sense a certain decrease in violations in law and order in the streets and parks, including in the republic's capital. The number of crimes committed in public places decreased by 6.4 percent.

A patrol subdivision was recently created in Riga to patrol the city. We will also form such subdivisions in other cities of the republic.

The fight against drunkards and parasites has been intensified. With public assistance we are now fighting consumption of alcoholic beverages in doorways and courtyards more energetically, and we are monitoring compliance with the rules of trade in alcoholic beverages more strictly. Steps are being taken to reveal and punish the owners of hangouts where drunkards convene. In compliance with existing law, militia organs are now acting more decisively against persons shirking socially useful labor, finding employment for them and placing them in labor collectives.

The recent CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving Law Enforcement and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime" is a distinct program for creating the necessary prerequisites for eradicating antisocial manifestations, eliminating crime, and correcting its causes. This decree has been discussed by all party organizations and internal affairs organ collectives, and plans have been written for its implementation.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee decree we must improve law enforcement, raise the effectiveness of preventive and investigatory measures, strengthen our ties with labor collectives and public organizations, and make fuller use of all resources of state and social influence.

Our republic's internal affairs organs have everything they need to successfully complete the complex tasks posed to them by the party. Work in the principal directions is organized according to the specialization principle, qualitatively new services have been created, and the technical level of the militia is growing.

We possess qualified specialists. Militia departments and subdivisions are being replenished each year by young, capable, and energetic graduates of the training institutions of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Latvian State University, and by young people who have passed the hard school of service in the army, the navy, and the frontier troops. Many young colleagues are upgrading their knowledge in the correspondence departments of institutions of higher education. As a rule, young people are met well by our collectives. The experienced department executives devote a great amount of attention to the young personnel.

Let me cite, for example, Colonel of Militia P. Manzhos, chief of the Daugavpils City Executive Committee Department of Internal Affairs. This is his fourth decade of service in internal affairs organs, and he is rightfully called one of the best educators of the young. Lieutenant

Colonel of Militia K. Kozlovskiy, chief of the combined Rezekne and Rezeknenskiy Rayon department works competently with his subordinates. Major of Militia P. Khersberg has been the head of the Madonskiy Rayon Executive Committee Department of Internal Affairs for only a year, but he has already managed to prove himself at his new post, and to preserve and multiply the traditions of the collective, which has a firm hold on the lead in the socialist competition among militia departments.

The occupational proficiency of criminal investigation department colleagues is growing. As an example A. Al'binovich, OUR inspector of the Riga City Executive Committee Internal Affairs Administration, and B. Buynenko, senior OUR inspector of the Oktyabr'skiy ROVD have a good knowledge of the operational situation, and they have achieved a high success rate in crime solution.

A large detachment of our personnel--the section inspectors of militia--plays an important role in reinforcing public order and preventing crime. This is emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree as well. Our best section inspectors--A. Bikerniyeks, who services the village of Ergli and a number of rural soviets of Madonskiy Rayon, and A. Purvin'sh from the Cgraskiy ROVD--have achieved a crime solution rate of 100 percent in their sections. The leaders of the socialist competition are taking the initiative in crime prevention efforts--senior section inspector S. Vatsulevich, an outstanding policeman from the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Executive Committee Department of Internal Affairs, and I. Mezhapuke from the Yurmala Department of Internal Affairs.

The CPSU Central Committee decree requires that we improve crime prevention among teen-agers. Much significance belongs here to the juvenile affairs inspection offices created a few years ago in the internal affairs organs. On the whole they are completing their tasks. The work experience of inspector O. Sazonova of the Proletarskiy Rayon Executive Committee Department of Internal Affairs and her colleague from Gulben, B. Martynova deserves dissemination. The inspection offices must continue strengthening their ties with the permanent commissions for socialist legality, law, and order of the local soviets, with the schools, and with housing committees and soviets.

From the first days of its formation the Soviet militia has enjoyed the support of the people. In the last few years a new form of unification of the efforts of the militia and the public in crime prevention in residential areas has arisen--centers of law enforcement and crime prevention. Our republic began creating such centers 6 years ago. There are now 180 of them. These are not branches of the militia department. Headed by coordination councils, the centers operate under the guidance of party organs.

Some centers in Madonskiy and Daugavpilsskiy rayons, in the city of Yurmala, and in Riga's Oktyabr'skiy Rayon are among the most active. However, many

centers must raise the effectiveness of their work, improve their organization with a consideration for local conditions, interact more closely with labor collectives, and provide better guidance to volunteer peoples detachments and their staffs.

This year the large enterprises have started creating crime prevention councils in the labor collectives. The republic now contains more than 260 such councils, which coordinate the work of various public organizations. The prevention councils of the Liyepaysel'mash Plant, the Mangal'skiy Ship Repair Plant, and some other enterprises have accumulated a certain amount of positive experience. I feel that the Latvian SSR Republic Council of Trade Unions and the republic's interested ministries and departments must make an effort to acquaint themselves with the activities of these public formations aimed at preventing drunkenness and absenteeism and strengthening labor discipline, and they should provide the necessary support to them.

An analysis of crimes, particularly ones such as larceny and fraud, would show that carelessness, mismanagement, and excessive trustfulness are frequent causes. Moreover people who wish to benefit somehow in ways contrary to the law--by availing themselves to the dubious services of speculators and all sorts of disreputable dealers--find themselves to be the victims of fraud. There is also a rather large category of persons who feel that the fight against crime is a matter only for the militia. What we need here is active explanatory and educational work by the public, not only with those who violate the laws but also those who promote such violations by their behavior.

Summarizing some of the results and defining the tasks implied by the party's requirements, the personnel of our republic's internal affairs organs are fully resolved to work at an even higher level and to apply all effort to see that exemplary public order is maintained.

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## REGIONAL

### FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE MOLDAVIAN SSR

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 1,3

[Text] Workers in the republic are greeting the 55th anniversary of the formation of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic and the creation of the Communist Party of Moldavia by their constructive labor on the front lines of the 10th Five-Year plan. They are making real the historical inscriptions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia, and they are building a new enlightened society in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples.

The Moldavian people have had a difficult lot. Its entire many-century history is filled with a heroic struggle to confirm its right to freedom and independence, and for a worthy existence. For more than a century the Moldavian people, having thrown off the yoke of the Ottoman Empire, carried on an arm-to-arm struggle with Russian and other peoples of Russia against the oppression of the autocracy, boyars, landowners and capitalists, and for liberation from social and national oppression.

The Great October Socialist Revolution marked a radical turn in the fate of the Moldavian people as well as of all peoples of our country, and it was of decisive importance for the formation of its Soviet national statehood. The foundations of Moldavian national statehood were laid down by the start of 1918 with the establishment of Soviet power in Moldavia. Provincial, district, urban and volost soviets of worker, soldier, and peasant deputies of Bessarabia and the Dniester left bank came to carry out the functions of Soviet statehood.

The forces of international imperialism, which managed to tear the district between the Dniester and the Prut away from the Soviet Union for 22 years ganged up against the first state of workers and peasants in the world. The occupation forces of monarchical Romania established a regime of bloody terror and arbitrary rule here. For the citizens of Bessarabia these were hard times of reactionary violence, economic breakdown, and a lowering of culture. "This once brilliant region," wrote the famous French communist writer Henri Barbusse, "has been brought to a sad state where 80 percent of its fields have been abandoned. National education has been destroyed

because, in the words of the official newspaper, the national schools are 'hotbeds of bolshevism.' For every three inhabitants one is an agent of the secret police."

The workers of Bessarabia, led by an underground communist organization, rose up against the district's occupation immediately for restoration of Soviet rule and for reunification with the Soviet mother country. Heroic examples of this are the Khotinskiy, Bender, and Tatarbunar uprisings and many other peaceful and armed campaigns.

After the end of foreign military intervention and the civil war in the left bank regions of Moldavia, which were then part of UkSSR, extensive economic and cultural construction developed, initial steps toward socialism were made, and the political activity of workers who took a substantial part in the work of soviets grew. The movement for the formation of a Moldavian Soviet national republic expanded among the population. The working masses saw in a Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic more favorable conditions for rapid development of the economy and culture of the Moldavian people.

The question of the formation of a Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic was discussed at meetings of workers, at plenums of regional committees of the party and sessions of the executive committees of soviets of workers, peasants and Red Army deputies of the Soviet Dniester area. Revolutions in which the burning desire of the popular masses to create a Moldavian republic was expressed broke out everywhere. "The movement of the Moldavian people in favor of formation of a Moldavian republic is growing, having embraced literally all of the Dniester area," wrote the newspaper PRAVDA at that time. "Representatives of Moldavian villages personally are delivering resolutions adopted at meetings to regional party committees, and in the name of tens of thousands of Moldavians are requesting the support of the central organs of the USSR for the formation of a Moldavian SSR from the Dniester area."

The idea of the formation of a Soviet Moldavian state received wide support from the workers of the Ukraine. In deciding this question leaders of the Ukrainian CP(b) and government of UkSSR V. P. Zatonskiy, G. I. Petrovskiy, V. Ya. Chubar', and also the outstanding party and governmental official M. V. Frunze who knew the customs and way of life of the Moldavian people very well, G. I. Kotovskiy, P. Tkachenko, I. I. Badeyev, G. I. Staryy and others played an important role.

Expressing the single wish of the Moldavian people, the third session of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee at its 8th convocation on 12 October 1924 proclaimed the formation of the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic as a part of UkSSR. At this session it was noted that the state boundary of the USSR is the western boundary of the autonomous republic. This meant that Bessarabia, which was then occupied and which would have to be freed, was legally included in the Moldavian ASSR. "The

western boundary of this republic," wrote the UkSSR People's Commissar of Justice N. Skrypnik in a speech on 26 October 1924 at a protest meeting against the white terror in Bessarabia, in referring to the formation of the Moldavian autonomous republic, "is the USSR state boundary. We consider this boundary to be not the Dniester, but the Prut. Let the capitalists hold Bessarabia for now. This is a question of fact, but not of law. Right is on our side. We are drawing a red line around Bessarabia on our map, for Bessarabia must become an inseparable part of AMSSR."

The creation of a Soviet national state for the Moldavian people, as for other fraternal peoples of our socialist Fatherland, in accordance with their will, has become possible only under the conditions of Soviet rule, which has given all peoples the right to decide for themselves the question of their statehood. This is unprecedented in world history. The Communist Party and the Soviet state, guided by Lenin's national policy, not only set up legal equality for all peoples, but they also tried to raise backward peoples to the level of advanced ones.

It is important to note that the Moldavian Autonomous Republic included not only territorial and administrative units in which the Moldavian population predominated, but also such regions where it did not comprise a majority. Here the Communist Party and governments of the USSR and UkSSR took special care for the creation of favorable conditions for the development of Soviet statehood of the Moldavian people.

Formation of Moldavian ASSR gave a new impulse to the unceasing struggle of the workers of Bessarabia for its liberation and restoration in the realm of Soviet authority, and it met with a warm response in the progressive societies of Romania, France, Italy, and other countries.

Soviet autonomy, the constant concern of the Communist Party and of the Union governments for the economic and social development of the young republic, and the aid given by the great Russian, Ukrainian and other peoples of our country, opened up a wide area for raising the district's productive forces, growth of material well-being and culture of the workers, and the formation of a Moldavian socialist nation.

During the pre-war five-year plans in the autonomous republic reconstruction of industry, construction of the first electric power stations, new factories and plants took place, and a construction industry was created. Industrial production in 1939 increased 33 times in comparison with the prerevolutionary period.

Agriculture started on the socialist path of development. The victory of the kolkhoz structure and machine and tractor station activity allowed a radical change and an abrupt increase in farm cultivation, and it increased several-fold the gross production of agricultural produce.

In the less than 16 years of existence of the autonomous republic the standard of living of the workers increased noticeably; illiteracy among the inhabitants was eliminated, which had been practically universal prior to Soviet rule; universal 7-year education was introduced; and higher and secondary educational institutions were created. By 1940 more than 8,000 specialists with a higher or secondary special education were working in the economy. Higher educational institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Khar'kov and other cities of the country gave special help to the republic in the preparation of specialists for the economy and also of scientific personnel, and special Moldavian sections were created in VUZ's in Odessa. A Moldavian socialist literature and art were successfully developed, and a creative intelligentsia was formed, which worked arm in arm with workers and collective farmers to construct a socialist economy and culture.

On June 1940, as a result of the unceasing struggle of the Moldavian people aided by the continuous and insistent policy of the Soviet government, the day of the reunification of Bessarabia and Moldavian ASSR arrived. And in August of this same year the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law on the Formation of the Autonomous Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The inhabitants of the liberated regions participated almost 100 percent and with complete unanimity in the elections of their representatives to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviet of the republic. And when the dark hour of the Great Patriotic War arrived, the sons and daughters of Soviet Moldavia bravely fought against fascism shoulder to shoulder with all the peoples of the land of the soviets, and they fearlessly participated in partisan detachments and underground patriotic organizations in the struggle for freedom and independence of our great Fatherland.

The Moldavian state has existed more than 600 years, but the Soviet state of the Moldavian people has existed only 55 years. However, what had been done in this short time greatly exceeds what was accomplished in the preceding centuries. It should not be forgotten that we had to undergo the most difficult years of Hitler's occupation, which brought the people incalculable impoverishment, losses and suffering. The direct damage alone, which was inflicted on the republic's economy and her citizens by the war, was 16 billion rubles. More than one thousand commercial and industrial buildings were destroyed. The will and energy of the workers of Moldavia, the daily attention on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and the Union government, the enormous aid of the great Russian and other fraternal peoples of our country, which were not then in the best of circumstances themselves, permitted us not only to overcome the postwar difficulties in an exceedingly short time and to give rebirth to the wounded Moldavian land out of the ruins and ashes, but also to restore it to the status of a developed, mature republic of our great multinational socialist state. The fraternal Soviet peoples sent industrial equipment, agricultural machines, grain seeds, coal, metal, petroleum and timber to Moldavia.

It would be hard to overestimate the aid offered us by the qualified workers of mass trades and specialists. In working side by side with Moldavian workers and peasants and in sharing all the difficulties and hardships of the postwar years with them, the representatives of the other republics unselfishly gave their expertise and experience.

And today, in addition to the monuments of the past which symbolize the close friendship of the Moldavian people with the peoples of Russia, in addition to the obelisks, memorials, and fraternal graves of the honorable warriors of the Soviet army, who gave their lives for the freedom and happiness of the Moldavian people on the front lines of the Great Patriotic War, other, no less beautiful monuments are going up which are the cities and villages of Moldavia resurrected from ruins and ashes.

Today the Moldavian SSR is a republic with a highly developed economy, and an advanced science and culture. Its gross output of industrial production in comparison with 1940 has increased 45 times, and the agricultural production has increased by almost 4 times.

Socialist transformations have changed the appearance of the Moldavian village in a radical manner. The republic occupies a prominent position in the country's agriculture. Specialization and concentration of production based on interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration along with intensification of production make it possible to sharply increase yield and increase the output of the most varied agricultural produce. The republic produces more than one third of the total union production of tobacco leaves and almost one third of the grapes picked in the country, and a large quantity of vegetables, fruits, sugar beets, sunflowers, grain, and animal produce. The numerous articles of Moldavian industry are in demand not only in various parts of the Soviet Union, but also in more than 50 countries of the world.

The creation of modern industry and the transformation of agriculture has been subordinated to what is most important, the growth of national prosperity. The life of the Moldavian people, which became a healthy one, has changed radically and been enriched by all the values of Soviet culture. Our cities and villages have taken on a new look. In our territory, where only one out of ten could spell, an extensive network of schools, higher educational institutions, and scientific research institutes has been created. Now we have more than 300,000 people who are scientific workers, engineers, agronomists, teachers, doctors and persons involved in arts and letters. "One could say," L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech at a joint inaugural session of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the Moldavian ASSR Supreme Soviet, which was dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of the formation of Moldavian SSR and the creation of the Communist Party of Moldavia, "that never in the history of the Moldavian people was there a period of such intense and widespread flowering of national culture as is now developing under socialism in close interaction with the spiritual creativity of all fraternal peoples of our country."

These words of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are confirmed by numerous facts, including the 10-day Festival of Ukrainian Literature which just ended in our republic. Moldavian literature and art are accorded honorable prestige in the Soviet land. In many countries of the world our professional and folk-art groups "Doyna," "Fluyerasha," "Zhok," "Mertsishor," "Mioritsa," "Moldovenyaska," and others are enthusiastically received. Among the prize winners of All-Union and International Film Festivals very many movies are Moldavian, such as "Dmitriy Kantemir," "Aist," "Dolgota Dnya," "Posledniy Gayduk," and "Krepost'." Readers of many foreign countries can read the works of Moldavian novelists and poets in their own languages. The capitol of our country, Kishinev, has become a meeting place for not only all-union, but also international conferences, symposiums, and convocations of CEMA-member countries.

The basis of all our successes is the deeply democratic nature of the state and social structure of our country and the fact that the Moldavian people is developing its economy, science and culture and constructing its life not in solitude, but shoulder to shoulder and with the support and aid of all fraternal Soviet peoples.

Therefore, when reflecting today on the progress it has made, the Moldavian people praise the indestructible friendship of the Soviet peoples, Lenin's party of Communists, which organizes the labor and struggle of the people and directs them toward the construction of a bright future for all humanity, communism.

Workers, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia of our republic greet the 55th anniversary of the formation of Moldavian SSR and the creation of the Moldavian Communist Party at the height of her creative powers. In unanimously approving the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government, the workers of our republic, as the entire Soviet people, are directing all their efforts toward successfully fulfilling the tasks for both the 4th year and the five-year plan as a whole and the accepted socialist commitments, and proudly meet the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, to whom we owe all our works and success.

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## REGIONAL

### BELORUSSIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTRY CRITICIZED FOR WORK WITH COMPLAINT LETTERS

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 2

[Unsigned article "Indifference is Punished"]

[Text] A significant number of letters, complaints and suggestions from workers comes to the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture. How they are examined and which of them are acted upon was revealed in a check made by the BSSR People's Control Committee. Serious shortcomings and omissions were revealed. It is said that the level of this important work does not meet the high standards of the party and government.

Colleagues of the ministry check out very few of the letters by on-site trips. One half of them are sent to subordinate organizations for examination, while many of them are not dealt with at all. Examination of complaints in the department of sovkhoses of the main administration for interfarm cooperation and for agroindustrial integration of sovkhoses (director F. Branovskiy) is handled formally and without answering. Of the 93 letters arriving there this year, not one was checked out at the source, and only 9 were answered.

A Great-Patriotic-War invalid, I. Khrapenko, complained to the ministry that a team leader of the "Zavodokskiy" sovkhos in Krasnopol'skiy Rayon, D. Potemkin, repeatedly refused to give him a horse for transporting mowed hay out of a forest. The director of the sovkhos, M. Labaznikov, also reacted indifferently to his request to issue transportation for getting firewood. The department of sovkhoses sent the war invalid's serious complaint to rayispolkom the agriculture administration for inspection. But it, instead of taking any real action and reprimanding guilty parties, limited itself to "making the sovkhos director aware" of the intolerability of such actions. The form letter generated a repeated complaint in which Khrapenko reported that he was not given a horse, and the hay which lay for a long time in stalks, was burned. But the second complaint was sent with the same indifference to the Mogilevskiy oblispolkom agricultural administration, which also gave a formal reply. At this point the complaint was forgotten.

The department of sovkhoses also acted irresponsibly with regard to the complaints of N. Suzin' and M. Myshlenok concerning their illegal firing by the director of the "Slidchany" sovkoz of Chashinskiy Rayon, V. Shavkun. To check out this letter they sent it to the BSSR Sortsemprom. After a month N. Suzin' sent a second complaint in which it was reported that the examination was not fair. His letter was sent to the same Sortsemprom. Regarding the facts of mismanagement at the sovkhos which were mentioned in the statement, once they were sent to the Vitebskiy oblsortsemprom for examination, the ministry was not even interested in the results.

Many letters and complaints concern wages and work standards. However, the directorate for organization, standards and wages of the ministry (director M. Ivanova) remains indifferent in a number of cases to danger signals, or in the best of circumstances is limited by responses of a consultative nature. Of the 700 letters received here 348 were forwarded to subordinate organizations, and 190 of them were taken under their control. On-site inspections are not made.

In a collective complaint of drivers of the kolkhoz "Zarya kommunizma" of Borisovski Rayon, for example, it was reported that there is no order in labor wages, shipment of cargo and repair of vehicles. The administration did not check out the facts, but simply made a formal reply. Tractor operator of the sovkhos "Vpered" of Zhlobinskiy region, N. Gorovtsov, had to write to the ministry twice in order to get a specific examination of his statement concerning incorrect calculation of wages.

The director of the main directorate for science and propaganda of the ministry, N. Tikhonovski, unscrupulously dealt with an evaluation of the facts of illegal issuing of apartments to 33 colleagues of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Livestock Raising, which were brought out during the follow-up of a complaint letter. He took no steps to make the responsible people, who were guilty of the grossest infractions of regulations for assigning living quarters, account for their actions.

The ministry does not always monitor how decisions adopted according to announcements are carried out, and how shortcomings revealed by investigations are eliminated. This frequently results in repeated appeals from workers to higher authorities and editors of newspapers.

Substantial shortcomings in the handling of letters and reception of citizens are revealed in the agriculture administration of Gomel'skiy oblsopolkom.

The people's control group of the ministry (Chairman V. Kaminskiy) does not always check how statements and complaints of workers are examined, but instead he deals with the facts of gross infractions of established order in handling letters.

After having examined the situation, the BSSR People's Control Committee pointed out serious shortcomings to the BSSR Minister of Agriculture F. Sen'ko in the handling of investigations of letters of workers and required him to take action to eliminate them.

The director of the department of sovkhozes of the Main Administration for Interfarm Cooperation, of agroindustrial integration and sovkhozes of the Ministry, F. Branovskiy, was given a severe reprimand for failure to carry out decrees of the party and government on handling letters from citizens, for careless and formal reaction to examination to their justified complaints. A similar penalty was given to the director of the Main Administration for Science and Propaganda, N. Tikhonovskiy, for irresponsible and corrupt reaction to revelations of illegal distribution of living quarters at the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Livestock Raising which were made during the examination of a letter.

The director of administration of the organization, standards and labor wages, M. Ivanova, who permitted a superficial examination of claims and complaints and their referral to subordinate organizations without checking them, was given a reprimand.

It was reported that the Ministry and Administration of Agriculture of Gomel'skiy oblispolkom have disciplined other responsible persons who permitted infractions in the handling of letters.

It has been suggested to BSSR Ministry of Agriculture management that, in examining letters and reception of citizens, they assure unconditional fulfillment of the requirements issuing from the formulations of the CPSU Central Committee and of the 14th Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, which calls for constant improvement in the style and methods of this work. There should be increased personal responsibility for workers of the apparatus, for managers of organizations, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the timely and objective examination of letters and claims, for organizing public contact and there should be an unrelenting struggle with manifestations of formal treatment of workers' inquiries with bureaucracy and red tape in resolving their valid complaints. Written and oral contact with citizens should be more thorough and comprehensive, and their suggestions and critical remarks of a practical nature should be fully considered.

The chairman of the people's control group of the ministry, V. Kaminskiy, has been notified that constant monitoring of the examination of letters and public contact has been lacking.

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## REGIONAL

### ORLOVSKAYA OBLAST CRITICIZED FOR SERIOUS LAG IN AGRICULTURE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by L. L'vov and I. Pyrkh "After Discussion in the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR What Has Changed?"]

[Text] In January 1979 the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR discussed the problem of the work of the executive committee of the Orlov Oblast Council of People's Deputies. The main attention was paid to furthering the growth of oblast's agriculture, to increasing the level of Management of this most important branch in light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress.

We decided to make an on-the-spot study of how this decree was received, what was done specifically in kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and rayons to eliminate the serious shortcomings which were mentioned in the discussion of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, what lessons were learned from this in production management of agriculture of the oblispolkom, and how it is improving the forms and methods of its operations.

In the decree of the RSFSR Council of Ministers special attention was paid to the situation in one of the main branches of agriculture -- in the production of feed. Its shortage has become chronic. Therefore, from year to year the oblast has not fulfilled the plans and socialist obligations for production and sale of milk and meat to the state. Even now there have not been any changes for the better. By the beginning of September less than one-fourth of the hay necessary for the winter had been prepared, 70 percent of haylage, 60 percent of grass meal, and less than half of the silage. The situation is urgent; decisive measures are needed.

"But, we are taking such measures," they say at the oblast administration of agriculture. "A large detachment -- 50 persons -- with its equipment under the management of the first deputy director of administration went to Bashkiriya in order to procure 45,000 tons of straw."

Probably this measure is justified in the current, disappointing year. But can we speak of it as an achievement?

We drove over fields, meadows and copses. Everywhere there was a lot of unmown grass, which was thickly growing after warm rains. Oats which have been sown by the wind and other grain crops are strewn about and standing even now -- almost 200,000 hectares! They say that here there has been a poor harvest. Right. But that is no reason to leave it under the snow (and combines have already left many fields). Assuming that each hectare will yield two or three quintals of grain, this equals 50 to 60,000 tons, from the entire unharvested field. Amazing! One goes to the ends of the earth, to Bashkiriya, to procure hay while unharvested grain and grasses stand in the fields and meadows. Large areas of grain are simply to be written off and forgotten. What mismanagement!

When we asked A. D. Adadurov, the chief agronomist for feed production and feed preparation, to explain the situation and characterize the resulting tendency in feed production, he searched for a long time in shelves of his desk and cabinet trying to find the information he wanted. And we found out nothing, except old statistics.

You know, there is no time to think of long-range problems, A. D. Adadurov and the senior engineer of the department, N. A. Gladkikh, then admitted. Most of our time is taken up with writing papers.

Specialists of the department normally go on out-of-town assignments upon instruction from superiors: go to such a place, examine such and such. And this is one of the reasons that the department has no influence on the growth of feed production; it does not administer the most important section on its own initiative.

Morning. The first arrivals appear in the spacious corridors of the oblast agriculture administration. There are few of them. It is the hot season, the strenuous harvest time. Probably only the most urgent matters would prompt one to leave everything in the field and on the farms and come here. From conversations we learn that the chief engineer of the kolkhoz "Zarya mira" of Dolzhanskiy region, I. I. Nikiforov, came to ask for tractor carts for hauling beets. On the kolkhoz there are more than 70 of them, but many are broken. The director of the interfarm enterprise, A. D. Gapeyev, is "holding onto" wooden articles for a residence under construction. From the kolkhoz "Zarya mira" of Uritskiy Rayon comes livestock expert Ye. Ye. Lokonenkov to obtain permission to cull old cows. Here is one time when a paper would really help matters.

"It is possible, of course. And when do you expect it back on the kolkhoz?"

Specialists of the oblast administration frequently visit kolkhozes. Why do they not solve such problems there? Why are managers of kolkhozes forced, during the heat of the harvest when every hour counts, to lose days to long trips to the oblast center?

In order to better understand this, let us examine how a work day is arranged in departments of the administration. In many it begins by gathering information and compiling lists. And there it all ends. The chief livestock expert of the administration, V. I. Borodkin, is not very upset by this. "It's necessary! How can we manage without information?" He's cheerful, accustomed to decisive actions. But here's the first day entirely lost on telephone conversations with the chief livestock experts of the rayons.

"I called all of them," he explains, "and discussed the increase in the number of cattle, a quite complete account of the young animals, the inadmissibility of turning in underweight animals, the preparation of farms for winter, and additional measures regarding the formation of the milk herd, etc."

There is really a complete program here, one can only marvel that Viktor Ivanovich was able to "talk about" everything. Probably he was able because, before the end of the week, he and other specialists would still have to prepare an account of Uritskiy region for the party obkom bureau, check how the feed base in Novosil'skiy and Novodereven'kovskiy Rayons is being strengthened and prepare a team to inspect the readiness for winter of the milking herds. All the information must be ready in a week.

Operating effectiveness is an outstanding quality of a manager. But it should not be separate from efficiency, rational approach to affairs and accuracy of decisions. Otherwise it will be nothing more than hurrying.

It would be like something poorly thought out: in milk herd raising one creates complexes of specialized farms for breeding cows. But, in a desire to speed things up, they hastily adopted one imperfect project, then a second one, and finally gave up because of imperfections at some complexes -- and now the specialists know only that there are breakdowns. At the "Lavrovskiy" sovkhoz, at the kolkhoz "22nd Party Congress" of Orlov rayon, complexes have been started up without feed sections. Because of this, last winter they did not produce a large amount of milk. The feed section at the kolkhoz is still not ready, and next winter is not far away. The board and the new chairman are trying to do something on their own, but this has yielded little so far. It is going to be necessary to spend an additional 40,000 rubles -- half of the amount already allocated for the feed section.

For some reason making up for waste is called reconstruction at the oblast administration. Probably it is much better to ask for additional funds and simpler to conceal mistakes and hastily made decisions.

We visited the complex at the sovkhoz imeni "Lavrovskiy" whose poor work was mentioned in the RSFSR Council of Ministers of the RSFSR. What had changed? The milk herd, as formerly, was not fully outfitted; about 200 places were empty, the milk outputs low, each cow here yielding only 6 kilograms of milk. And this was the pasturing period!

"But what can we do?" says the complex director I. S. Gol'tsov. The feed is again inadequate, the herd is filled with non-thoroughbred stock.

At other complexes in other rayons the situation of livestock raising is critical. Livestock weight gains are low, and the farms of the oblast in eight months have provided 9,700 tons less milk and 4,500 tons less meat than last year at this time.

These results show the other side of the coin of a number of premature decisions of the administration's veterinary service experts and of hurried visits by experts to the regions. In studying a multitude of problems, in conducting innumerable inspections, they simply are not capable of seriously studying the causes of shortfalls, providing the needed advice, and monitoring the fulfillment of the proper recommendations.

Serious miscalculations still remain in other areas. Land cultivation is still at a low point as formerly. Sowings of rye, buckwheat, millet, sugar beets and potatoes have been reduced. The number of unprofitable farms is not decreasing, but is increasing.

Such a situation is largely explained by the fact that agricultural production management of the oblispolkom is essentially unchanged in its functioning; its style remains bureaucratic, removed from practical reality and the concrete organization of affairs. This is revealed in the functioning of the subordinate subdivisions and in selection and assignment of personnel.

In one of the letters to the editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA from Orlov oblast, agronomist N. M. Vinogradov tells how they deal with specialists. They proposed that he, who had worked in the sovkhoz for many years, should head the agronomist service of Uritskiy Rayon. They promised to provide an apartment for his family and work for his wife. But the directors of the region did not keep their word. The specialist was outraged, and he submitted an application which they signed on the spot. Nobody even spoke with him.

When we asked the director of the regional agricultural administration I. T. Zhilyayev why he so easily got rid of the chief agronomist, who had been readily admitted by him, he could not come up with any serious arguments. They knew little of him. But exactly the same thing had happened to other specialists. In 5 years the administration had replaced 5 chief agronomists. Very likely it is necessary to carefully study people, but the main point is to create conditions such that they can live and work normally.

Such a rapid turnover of personnel is also seen in other regions. In Novodereven'skiy Rayon, for example, 88 chief agronomists have been replaced in recent years. In the "Kirov and Kuybyshev" kolkhozes alone there have been 6 changes, and at "Voskhod," where the chairman is S. S.

Lin'kov there have been 7. In Zalegoshinskiy Rayon 6 directors of agriculture administration have been replaced in 10 years. One director is hardly able to look matters over and get acquainted with the operation before he is replaced by another. Of course, there always was and always will be personnel shifts. Someone matures, somewhere there appears a new, talented organizer, for someone else it's time to retire. But in the case under consideration we are speaking of indiscriminate and frequently unfounded and sometimes simply irrational replacement.

The neglect and lack of order in dealing with specialists and directors and the serious shortcomings in their training is also evidenced by their infractions of discipline, manifestations of irresponsibility, and misuse of authority.

Some directors of kolkhozes and sovkhoses appear at farms somewhat like summer residents. They live in the city, tens of kilometers from the fields and farms, they drive up, look around, breathe in the fresh air and go back. The director of the sovkhos imeni "Dubovaya roshcha," L. I. Nevoroshkina, admits: "It is difficult to work in this way: to go from Orel to the farm crews everyday." For 7 years now the director of the sovkhos imeni M. I. Gribakin has been "tormented" in this way. We wanted to find out from him who was forcing him to live far away from the farm, why a village director was chained to the city? But we could find neither him nor the party committee secretary V. N. Korolev, who also has an apartment in a city. "Maybe they went home, or maybe they never came here at all, for Orel is not very near," the people working in the fields answered us. Should one then be surprised that matters go poorly and losses are increasing at the sovkhos.

Such rural urban-directors are called Orlovskiy jockeys here. And there are a lot of them. In Orlovskiy Rayon alone there are 16.

Why are the soviet and farm directors of Orlov oblast so insensitive to the concrete remarks, serious criticism and suggestions for improvement of the work, which were stated in the address by the RSFSR Council of Ministers? The fact is that the majority of directors and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhoses know almost nothing about this document. In a number of rayons, not to mention farms even, it has not even been discussed, although sessions of rayon councils and conferences have been held. Moreover, even in the oblast administration of agriculture staff workers have not been brought together to discuss how the decree could best be realized. This question is not even on the agenda of the board or the party meetings of the oblast administration.

The directors of the oblast and the director of the administration of agriculture, V. B. Kolychev, were present at many sessions of the rayon councils of people's deputies which examined economic problems. But neither he nor any of the speakers, judging from the minutes, even mentioned the adopted document regarding the operation of Orlov

oblispolkom. Some active workers regard this as a determination to quiet criticism and to cover up serious shortcomings. Probably they are right. Here it is fitting to recall the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, uttered at the November Plenum: "Is it not rather too easy to refer separate farm directors to decisions of the party and government?"

Speaking at the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the first deputy chairman of Orlov oblispolkom, N. P. Strel'nikov, said that discussion of his report is perceived as a great aid for the soviet and farm organs of the oblast, and he testified: All efforts will be exerted to eliminate the covered-up shortfalls. These assurances were not followed up by actions, as we have seen. Organizational and instructional work remains at a low level. And although there are many outstanding examples at the leading rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, their experience, style, and methods of operation are poorly disseminated.

The Orlov party obkom discussed the decree of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, gave a corresponding evaluation for the work of the oblispolkom and its management, and pointed out a number of measures for strengthening party influence on solving problems of further improving agriculture in the oblast. And there it stopped. Controlling their fulfillment was clearly insufficient. The oblast administration was essentially transformed into a registration institution. And this has led to the dismal results and serious lagging of the Oblast's agriculture.

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CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### RASHIDOV EXAMINES UZBEK COTTON GROWING ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

LD041105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Sh. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee: "Golden Hands Made 'White Gold'"]

[Text] The fatherly words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev which I have used as my headline--words full of profound respect and love for the cotton grower's difficult work--involuntarily come to mind today, when the inspired work of Uzbekistan's farmers has been crowned with great success. With a sense of duty done they report the fulfillment of their high socialist pledges to the party and the people. More than 5.76 million tons of cotton have been handed over to the state. The results of previous years have been significantly surpassed in terms of yields, quality and machine picking. Over the first 4 years of the 10th 5-year plan as a whole kol-khozes and sovkhoses have supplied the motherland with 22.3 million tons of cotton--490,000 tons more than planned.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has warmly congratulated the republic's kolkhoz members, workers and intelligentsia on the great labor victory. The high assessment of their achievements inspires them and calls them to glorious new deeds. Uzbekistan's working people express to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally profound thanks and cordial gratitude for their constant concern for the people's good and the development of the republic's production forces and for their comprehensive assistance in developing cotton growing and other sectors of agriculture.

It is significant that the republic's farmers completed the fulfillment of their high socialist pledges for cotton procurements precisely during the work of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the second USSR Supreme Soviet session, when the country was summing up the results of the departing year. This result is all the more significant as Uzbekistan has at the same time given the country more grain, vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit, grapes, kenaf, meat, milk, eggs, wool, silk cocoons and astrakhan furs than ever. The republic's industry has coped with the increased 11-month target ahead of schedule. The fulfillment of state plans and pledges has become the first precept of our labor collectives. And this is one of

the chief results of the organizational and political work of party committees and all communists of Uzbekistan.

But the party urges the Soviet people not to rest content with what has been achieved but, following Lenin's behests, to "go further without fail and strive for more without fail." This demand resounded with new vigor in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

Uzbekistan is the country's chief cotton base. Bearing this in mind, the party organization and all working people of the republic consider it their chief task to accelerate the development of the entire agroindustrial complex. Now that a very difficult harvest campaign is behind us, it is important and useful to draw the necessary lessons from the practice of recent years and particularly this year. The year really turned out to be a hard one. Because of torrential rain and low temperatures in the spring cotton shoots suffered to one degree or another over almost the entire area. Approximately 1 million hectares had to be resown two and even three times, and damaged shoots had to be restored on the remaining tracts.

In this situation a decisive role was played by the constant assistance and attention to cotton growers' tasks from the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and by party committees' carefully thought-out actions and their ability to rally people, to mobilize the masses and to lead them in overcoming difficulties. A part was also played, of course by our farmers' high level of skill, by their courage and devotion to their duty and by the mighty material and technical base.

All reserves and potential were tapped and socialist competition for a big cotton crop developed with renewed force, headed by communists and Komsomol members. Selfless labor insured that the maximum quantity of top-quality bolls on each bush and the most efficient density of plants per hectare were obtained. Thus after an extremely rigorous test set by nature we are entitled to say that in the Soviet cotton growing zone, including its main region--Uzbekistan--guaranteed conditions have been created for the production of cotton and other irrigated crops.

The Uzbek SSR's agroindustrial complex is not merely the sum of many enterprises and farms, not merely an enormous pool of machinery and tools for various purposes and not merely a gigantic arable area with a ramified irrigation and land reclamation network; it also consists of a thousands-strong detachment of well-trained cadres, masters of every profession, specialists and production leaders. They successfully solve their appointed tasks under the most complex weather conditions.

[LD041107] Farmers in every zone in the republic have proved this in practice. The Karakalpak cotton growers' efforts have won universal recognition. Their success is particularly valuable, since there they achieved a considerable increase in yield and total gross output despite the greatest absence

of requisite temperatures. This year the autonomous republic procured 160,000 tons more cotton than last year. Yield per hectare was in excess of 34 quintals.

The total volume of cotton procurements was considerably exceeded by farms in Bukharskaya, Tashkentskaya, Kashkadarinskaya, Syrdarinskaya, Dzhizakskaya, Khorezmskaya, Surkhandarinskaya and Samarkandskaya oblasts. A substantial contribution was made by farmers in Ferganskaya, Namanganaskaya and Andizhanskaya oblasts.

Tribute is due to the persistent and purposeful work of the oblast, rayon and primary party organizations which headed the campaign for a big cotton crop in the fourth year of the 5-year plan and for above-plan output.

Although the late harvest and the nationwide importance of gathering it most speedily dictated the need to involve in the fall harvest campaign not only the able-bodied rural population but also urban dwellers and students, its success was primarily determined by the rate and scale of the machinery offensive. Hand picking did not exceed the figures recorded over previous years. Machine operators, on the other hand, drove into the fields only in mid-October, gathered two-thirds of the harvest in record time. In so doing output per unit was 104 tons a hectare. Tens of thousands of driver-mechanics exceeded their norms by 50-100 percent daily. Efficient and well-coordinated work by just over 3,000 harvesting and transportation detachments insured that highly-productive use was made of machines.

Production specialization and concentration, the sector's constantly strengthening material and technical base and scientific and technical progress are having a decisive impact on the annual increase in cotton production. In the last 15 years alone gross yields of this valuable industrial crop have increased by more than 2 million tons or by 58 percent. No other cotton growing region in the world has achieved such rapid growth. The increase has been achieved chiefly by considerably boosting the fertility of every hectare under irrigation. In these 15 years the area sown to cotton in the republic has increased by a mere 13.6 percent. This means that yield has been the dominant influence on the increase in gross output. It has increased from 22.6 quintals per hectare in 1964 to 31.5 quintals per hectare this year.

There have been great changes in farming techniques. The cotton growing complex, in which a scientifically-based system of rotational crops, efficient crop rotation and more sophisticated methods of cotton cultivation are becoming increasingly well-established, has changed completely. Cotton growing techniques and technology are now based on the use of progressive programs, wide-sweep equipment, high mineral and locally-produced fertilizer norms and crop protection agents.

For years this multifaceted work has been under the watchful eye of party organizations, economic leaders and specialists in the republic and is a subject of detailed discussion at party Central Committee, obkom and raykom

plenums and at primary party organization meetings. Concern for high production standards and for the practical introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress is not a transient campaign but a long-term program designed to last many years. Together with the buildup of the scale of irrigated land, boosting yields will continue to be our chief source of increased production of cotton and other crop and livestock products.

Of course, the level of output achieved from each irrigated hectare today is not the limit of what is possible, as is witnessed by the practice of at least half of the republic's farms, which obtain an average of upwards of 35-40 quintals of cotton per hectare even under adverse weather conditions.

The large gross output and high yield of cotton do not limit the range of party, soviet and agricultural organs' everyday tasks. In addition, as the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) plenum spelled out, the task of improving output quality is now coming to the fore. The republic party organization has outlined and is implementing specific measures in this sphere. More than 85 percent of all the cotton procured this year was in the premier grades. The technical properties of the raw cotton improved and fiber yield and strength and seed oil yield increased.

[LD041109] There has also been considerable progress in expanding production of the most valuable fine-fibered cotton. This fall industry took delivery of more than 320,000 tons of this cotton--some 34 percent more than in 1975. The acceleration of the rate at which the Karshinskiy and the Surkhan-Sherbaadskiy rayon steppes and the republic's other southern rayons are being opened up and the increased in the yield of silky varieties convince us that in the next few years Uzbekistan will increase the supply of topgrade raw cotton.

A big cotton boll encapsulates the labor, talent, knowledge and experience of kolkhoz members, workers, scientists, irrigation workers, machine builders, designers, procurement and transportation workers, chemists, airmen, construction workers and maintenance personnel, of youngsters and veterans alike. This year, as always, we were given constant friendly support by all the union republics. The traditional competition among the country's cotton growers was a total success. This is inspiring and graphic evidence of the Soviet people's indissoluble unity, cooperation and mutual aid.

Focusing its efforts on future tasks and on achieving still greater results in the final year of the 5-year plan and in the coming 11th 5-year plan, the Uzbekistan party organization can see still unsolved problems and untapped reserves and potential which will have to be brought into play.

The practice of cotton growing has revealed an urgent need for a more exacting attitude toward completing in full the work of mastering cotton-alfalfa crop rotations. This is a paramount task, for on its solution

depends the achievement of a further increase in the standard of irrigation farming, and in the final analysis, the further growth of the production of cotton and crop-rotation fodder crops. But the connection between this task and the unconditional fulfillment of the program for opening up new land must always be remembered.

At the same time we will have to expand and deepen the search for high-yield, wilt-resistant and unfailingly quick-ripening varieties of cotton plant which meet industry's increasing technical demands. The emphasis on new varieties' quick-ripening and other properties is dictated by the concern to secure early harvests. This in turn will open the way to achieving a real reduction in harvesting schedules and make it possible to avoid losses and improve the quality of the raw cotton.

It is imperative that all of the country's cotton growing republics step up selection work in every possible way. It is therefore important to pool scientific forces so as to solve this task more quickly with the most active participation of Vaskhnil and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The scale of Soviet cotton growing at present, let alone in the future, is persistently posing the problem of improving the entire range of cotton growing equipment. We are working in two extremely important directions--developing a high-power tractor modified for cotton growing and cotton harvester equipment packages enabling us to combine harvesting and crop selection and the picking of seeds and fine-fibered cotton.

Test models and batches of the new equipment have appeared but series production is dependent on more persistent and decisive action by the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and planning organs. The republic's cotton growers are setting themselves the task in the 11th 5-year plan of increasing the machine harvesting level to 80-85 percent. This is a realistic aim and requires solid material and technical backup. The urgent problem of further expanding the production of specialized equipment for chemical crop treatment from the ground, including defoliation, also calls for businesslike and practical decision-making. The importance of this work for the protection of the environment must not be minimized.

Among measures connected with further developing the cotton growing industry and improving production quality the republic is engaged in large-scale operations to retool cotton ginning enterprises and to build warehouse facilities at procurement centers. This is a matter of great importance. Party committees, ministries and departments in the republic will give it constant attention. We are, after all, talking about preserving the high natural qualities of the raw cotton, which means improving the quality of cotton fiber and ultimately of finished textile goods.

The problem of quality is a comprehensive one. It clearly calls for increased capital investment in order to accelerate the construction of modern drying and ginning units and covered storage facilities for the

raw cotton and for the updating of equipment in the cotton ginning industry. In these matters we rely on the help and support of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the Soyuzmaskhlopkovodstvo and Uzbekkhlopkomash production associations.

[LD041111] While stressing the cotton growing industry's key role in the republic's economy we consider the vital livestock raising sector to be no less important. In recent years there have been positive changes in this sector of agriculture. The volume of meat, milk and egg production and procurements has risen, livestock numbers and productivity have increased, and the fodder base has expanded and qualitatively improved.

The work done has created a good base for successfully fulfilling the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in the resolution "On measures to accelerate the development of agriculture in the Uzbek SSR." Adopted on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's personal initiative, this resolution tackles a wide range of questions connected with putting the sector onto an industrial footing and makes provision for a sharp upturn in livestock unit output in the next few years.

In grappling with the tasks set by the party and government the republic's party organization and soviet and agricultural organs are placing particular emphasis on making maximum use of already existing capacities, building new complexes and livestock units, increasing the herd size by means of high-pedigree livestock, universally increasing animal productivity and increasing fodder production. Here provision is made for conditions conducive to developing the private plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees.

In critically evaluating what has been achieved it must be admitted that we still have unsolved problems and shortcomings in the development of the economy. The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) plenum instructions will help us to raise the standard of organization and discipline and to increase cadres' personal accountability for their appointed tasks. This serves to guarantee our steady forward progress and new successes and achievements.

By improving their work style and methods and raising the standard of organizational and political work the republic's party organization and all Uzbekistan's working people are fully determined to do everything possible to successfully accomplish the complex and large-scale tasks of the final year of the 10th 5-year plan and to mark the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the coming 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements in all spheres of communist creation.

CSU: 1800

## REGIONAL

### SHORTCOMINGS IN ARMENIAN FOLK INSTRUMENT INSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 13 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by S. Geoletsyan: "Piano, Guitar and Tar"]

[Text] "Develop in all Soviet peoples a sense of pride in socialist fatherland and in the indestructible fraternal friendship between the peoples of the USSR and a respect for national dignity and national culture...."

From the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on "Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work."

Ancient Zangezur met us with a strong, piercing wind off the nearby rocky peaks, the restrained smiles of its mountaineers and the defening sound of a hit song from a transistor radio somebody had left at the entrance of the residence. We passed through the entrance and found ourselves in the Sisian Children's Music School, which for lack of a better location is still finding accommodation in facilities offered in this residential building.

The school will celebrate its twentieth anniversary in 1980. Completing their work at the school this year were 22 students: five in the accordion and canun class, 17 in the piano class. Incidentally, the abundance, the preponderance of pianos in this school, which is short on space and by no means long on comforts, is striking. Whatever nook and cubicle one enters in this training facility, he is always met by this instrument's yawning mouth and gleaming black and white keys.

"The school has 14 classrooms," director Emma Asyan explained. "We have 3 grand pianos and 12 upright pianos," she declared, not without some pride, "and 4 accordions, 4 canuns, 2 clarinets and 2 horns."

"But not a single kyamancha, tar, ud or duduk," we might add.

The fact is that the Zangezur region was once famous for its original national dances, songs and folk instruments. But who is going to carry on these glorious traditions, hallowed and enriched by the ages?

V. V. Balyan, head of the cultural division of the Sisians rayispolkom: When night falls and the old, country folks start in with their nards, we think of our Zangezurian dances and songs. There's the Derbenti dance, a slow circle dance performed by the older people, or the Khnkatsari, a choral dance for the ladies done to the accompaniment of the zurna, duduk and the dikhoh. Then there are the agonizingly melancholy, yet at the same time exultant, sounds of the mugan Saari, which accompanies the new bride as she leaves her family home for her husband's. The Gend mountain dance, the kochari men's circle dance, the dzhangyulum melodies--there are all pearls of Zangezurian folklore. We will keep tars, kyamanchas, drums and dkhols in our clubs; but they are living out the rest of their days like the last of the Mohicans, because we do not have any young instrumentalists to breathe life into them. I don't have anything against the piano; but only reasonable proportions and its harmonious combination with folk musical instruments, both stringed and wind, the violin and the kyamancha, will help bring back to life, rejuvenate the ancient melodies and make them sound as they should today.

"The kyamanchists Bagarshak Menucharyan, Garegin Danelyan and Bagrat Shirinyan, the tarist Razmik Grigoryan, the dudukist Zhora Agabekyan--I am not giving you the names of professionals--there are workers who work in Sisian, people who preserve within themselves a love for folk customs. But they do not have any students, and they do not take the chance of offering their services to the music school because they cannot read music and they do not know any theory."

But might it be that the music school itself would take an interest in these people? What, after all, has the Sisian Music School done for the rayon? Has it become a center of musical culture, or has it become that small academy called to concentrate within itself the talents of the people and to nurture and cultivate them?

Shch. B. Davtyan, first secretary of the Sisianskiy Rayon party committee: "I recall, indeed, that the school in Sisian has been in existence since 1959. But what service has it performed in the years since its founding, what impression has it made on the cultural life of our rayon? If we take some economic statistics, for example, we see that over the past 20 years agricultural production has risen more than two fold, industrial production 15 fold and the volume of construction approximately 20 fold. This has all been the accomplishment of man; this means that he has increased his spiritual potential as well, and the demand for a cultural life is in fact increasing. But what difference has the music school made? What contribution has it made to our spiritual growth? It has, unfortunately, been most insignificant. The school used to have one teacher; there are now 24, but the children still receive their instruction as before. The music

school must become the focal point of the musical life of the rayon. But the teachers all keep to themselves. Nobody knows them. The children receive their instruction primarily on the piano; but after completing their work at the school, many of them do not even play at home any more.

"We in Sisian want to organize new groups of artistic independence. But where do we find the instrumental specialists? There are none. We have been trying for two years now to get the school to adopt a uniform admission policy--to admit 20 people, let us say, to the piano class, 20 to the wind instruments class and 20 to the stringed folk instrument class. But the school persists in allotting the lion's share of places to piano students.

"People say the school has a teachers' chorus. But this is all simply to get a check mark in the record book. The fact is, though, that we have enterprises where hundreds of young men and women work. There is where the music school could display some initiative; there is where its professional instructors could organize a choral group.

"The rayon center has 2 houses of culture and 17 halls where music-school teachers and students could give concerts. I believe that they should be true enthusiasts for their work and disseminators and promoters of musical culture and creativity and should go out to the plants and visit organizations and sovkhoses. The Ministry of Culture has to study the problem of how many children to admit to the school and in which specialties. Then, too, the Yerevan conservatory needs to give some serious thought to the fact that rayon musical institutions should not be ignored. For as long as it has been in existence, only two conservatory graduates have come to work in Sisian; and then one of them returned to Yerevan."

The Sisian Music School has been in existence for two decades, now. At one point, somebody here established all its conventions and procedures; and it never occurred to anybody to review them and consider what was good about them and what might need to be changed. Formalism and routine had apparently long ago taken root in the school, but then life threw one stone after another into the stagnating waters, producing in the process circles of new ideas and initiatives. Ideas like this: What if we organize, let us say, in the village of Brnakot, a noted village of historical importance, a branch of the Sisian school oriented primarily toward instruction in folk-musical instruments?

Twenty children come from Brnakot by bus to Sisian to imbibe the great wisdom of the musical art. So let's allow them to study these things in their own village; let them learn there to play the kyamancha or the tar. Or take the villages of Lernashen, Lor, Getatakh, Lchen, Vorotan and Vagudl, which comprise a natural area centered on the village of Darbas. If a branch of the music school were to be opened at the Darbas house of culture to provide instruction in the playing of folk instruments, it would be to some extent a real step toward solving this problem. We cannot allow our folk songs, melodies and dances to die away and disappear from our memory or the tar and kyamancha to fall silent.

Ten persons were admitted this year to the Folk Instrument Department (canun, bambir, duduk, ud, kyamancha) of the Yerevan Conservatory imeni Komitas. This is a beginning, but that number is clearly not large enough.

Now, what do things look like at the Kafan Academy of Music, the special secondary institution serving Zangezur?

From an inquiry by the Kafan party raykom's propaganda and agitation section.

"Since 1969 the Kafan Academy of Music has turned out 517 graduates. The overwhelming majority of them are pianists and choral directors. It does have a folk instrument department (canun and accordion(!?). Guitars and electric instruments have taken the place of folk instruments. The school does offer real possibilities for the organization of classes for the zurna, svirel', duduk, kyamancha, tar and ud; however, there are no specialists."

As an old proverb has it, "All roads lead to Rome." The road in this instance led us to the Ministry of Culture of the Armenian SSR, although it could also lead with no less success to the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education. For as things have stood so far, music schools come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture, while music academies and the conservatory find themselves within that of the republic ministry of higher education. Who knows but what, due to the lack of any unified direction in the field of music education, the root of the matter remains unexposed. But it would surely be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than it would for both ministries to share their "spheres" of influence in an amicable manner. The matter of transferring all training institutions in this field to the organization of the Ministry of Culture has been brought up in both the Union and the republic press, but the problem remains unresolved.

S. K. Kechek, chief of the division of educational institutions of the Ministry of Culture of the Armenian SSR: "The ministerial collegium first devoted special attention to Armenian folk instrument departments in 1976 in the course of considering admissions to children's music schools. Then in subsequent years, this matter too has become one of the utmost importance. What has been the problem? Primarily a lack of instructional personnel, with even a secondary qualification. But we are compromising--we are taking persons with a practical background if they have at least a standard secondary education. This is what we have done in Abovianskiy, Krasnosel'skiy and Tumanyanskiy Rayons, where we have taken a tarist, a dudukist and a kyamanchist. Along with fulfilling their teaching responsibilities they are also learning to read music. The directors of many of the schools have assigned music theorists to them, and the schools' chief instructors are helping them with the selection of their repertoire. But all this, of course, is only a drop in the ocean.

"The next thing that disturbs us is the lack of good quality musical instruments. No provision has been made for their repair. What the Ministry

of Local Industry is doing is not only far from being perfect--it doesn't even measure up to the most elementary requirements. We believe that the manufacture of musical instruments should be concentrated within the Ministry of Culture.

"The republic has 93 music schools and 5 music academies. Study within the folk instrument departments in 1970 was based primarily on learning to play the canun. But beginning this year, instruction is being provided on six instruments--the canun, tar, kyamancha, duduk, shvi (svirel') and ud. True, nobody has completed the course yet. But it is very important that the music academies prepare to admit these youngsters in 1980-81. What does this mean? The fact is that in accordance with an all-Union regulation the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education does not accept for admission to the academies boys and girls with a 10-year secondary education. But we admit children to our folk instrument departments who are somewhat older, 10-12 years of age. This results in a discrepancy: young musicians complete their 10th-grade work, they want to go on for more study at an academy; but, they are not accepted. It would be desirable for our Minvuz to relax its regulation by at least five years to allow our young talents to continue their training."

Problems, problems. They all only appear to be insoluble. Everything in this instance depends ultimately on the conscientiousness and enthusiasm of the people involved. The Leninakan schools, for example, have begun a most serious attack on these problems. Over a two-year period they have been able not only to open up classes for "folk specialists," but also to organize a children's Armenian folk instrument ensemble and School No. 5 imeni gusan Sheram has begun to be designated as "oriented primarily toward folk instruments."

A good beginning is half the battle, as they say. We have only to begin. Only 20 years ago, in fact, it appeared impossible to revive the canun. It is now regarded as an equal of the piano in school competitions. But much remains to be accomplished. The Academy imeni Romanos Melikyan alone graduated 107 pianists in 1978, but not a single tarist, kyamanchist or dudukist. We cannot tolerate this situation any longer.

The view is being expressed that a school specializing in Armenian folk instruments should be opened in Yerevan with a related vocal department.

Good intentions are good things in themselves, but they become doubly important as they are translated into action.

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CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### INDIFFERENCE TO ACTS OF HOOLIGANISM

Vilnius VALSTIECIU LAIKRASTIS in Lithuanian 30 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by G. Kretavicius: "From the Notebook of a Journalist"]

[Text] I was not planning on writing about hooliganism. But during a long period, a number of observations collected in the notebook. So this once I decided to share my thoughts about this with the readers. Here is one of the entries: "We were waiting for movie tickets at the ticket window. The peace was unexpectedly disrupted by a newly arrived long-haired youth. He had no intention of waiting with the others.

"Please stand in line," cautioned an elderly man.

"Tpfu--here is a line for you," spat the youth in his face. By the time the bewildered man wiped off his glasses, the hooligan had vanished.

The people continued to wait calmly in line, as if nothing had happened.

"A young man, in view of everyone, was hurling bottles against the wall at the bottle redemption station. Nobody budged, nobody said a word."

"Michailas Vladislavecass, a resident of the Vilnius rayon, and his friends stopped Vasilijus Brovko, the driver of a Zhiguly car, at night on the highway. As soon as the driver got out of the car, Vladislavecass knocked him down and kicked him, in front of the friends. Many cars passed by but none stopped."

"The kolkhoz chairman complained that some hooligan is stealing smoked sausage and small items from motor vehicles and is cutting the plastic greenhouses with a knife. It is impossible, however, to find out who is doing it. It is difficult because people protect the thief or the hooligan. If you report it, you will have to testify, to prove it. And if you are not successful, he will be released for lack of evidence. Then the hooligan will retaliate by his own methods. How? He will find a way...."

It is no secret that hooliganism does occur in our society. We are interested not as much in the facts themselves as in how we look at them, react to them. From the given examples it appears that often we behave according to the proverb: Not my pigs, not my beans. Such indifference is very harmful. Not too long ago I experienced it myself....

....A stocky, intoxicated fellow, about 30 years old, boarded the bus in Ukmerge. He rudely addressed the women, cursed in all kinds of ways. Some men looked out the window, others stuck their noses in the newspapers, although it was rather dark on the bus. The hooligan became bored with such "politeness" from everyone and he turned to an intelligent-looking bearded man:

"Give me something to smoke."

"It is forbidden on the bus. Furthermore, I do not smoke," answered the bearded man.

"Oh, you don't smoke! And why are your fingers yellow? One must smoke--it is very healthy. A real man must always have something to smoke. You never know where or whom you might meet, whom it might be necessary to treat. Here, show me your pockets," the robust fellow stuck his fist under the intelligent man's beard.

The man looked fearfully around--maybe someone will help him to restrain the insolent one. However, all pretended to see nothing. All were afraid of one....

I sat nearby, felt shame and argued with myself. I too was among the indifferent. When he pesters me--then I will look around for help. But maybe he will not pester me. Yet, who will defend me if they're all like me?

I debated this way and that, until I remembered an old man on a hot summer day watering the flower bed under the windows of the kolkhoz office. Yes, he, in his 70's, a veteran of the kolkhoz, did not lose his head at meeting a hooligan, he took care of it without the militia, without auxiliary policemen. How did it happen. It began very simply. A tall fellow, who came from who knows where, pestered the little old man:

"Why are you watering, you old goat, can't you see that it will rain."

"Go back where you came from," retorted the kolkhoznik.

The uninvited visitor pulled out a knife and, snip, cut off the end of the water hose. The old man was not rattled. He picked up the hose off the ground and aimed it directly at the tall one.

"I'll knife you," bellowed the hooligan.

"Try it," the old man did not retreat, "I have not much longer to live, but you will rot your young days away in a prison."

"You snake," sputtered the tall one and splashed away, dripping wet, toward the bus stop.

Thus, neither fists, nor the ability to fight, nor strength, but only will-power, determination and a clear concept of one's rightness overpowers the hooligan--I continue to reason. The old man did not become confused, but I.... I met the hooligan not in some empty fields or woods but in public. There is nothing even to fear. But once you start, you do not know how it will end. Most likely, a person like that even has a knife.... It would be better if, like the others, I did not interfere, more chance that I will reach my warm home.

But the voice of conscience gave me no peace: indifference is the greatest evil and I am its collaborator. Even worse, through my indifference I am, in a way, the hooligan's helper. Yes! There, he goes brazenly into a woman's bag, takes out an apple and bites with his yellow teeth. The woman looks around, looks for help. Nobody "sees."

And then the words of Vincas Matukaitis, long time chairman of the people's court of Kedainai rayon, came to my mind.

"Hooligans are not so 'brave.' Most often they terrorize the cowards. One can terrorize a crowd of cowards. And they fall apart in front of a real man. For instance? Very well. Recently we sentenced the hooligan Vaclovas Cipulis to 2 and 1/2 years imprisonment. He was restrained not by the officials of the militia or the auxiliary policemen, but by an ordinary construction worker of Miciurinas kolkhoz, Vaclovas Sidlauskas. At midnight, hearing the cries for help of Ipolitas Serapinas, without stopping to think he rushed through the door and knocked down the hooligan, who was pouring sand into the man's eyes and wanted to rob him. Then the others came running too. But Sidlauskas was the first to respond to trouble. When there is a first, others help, assist too. But there must be a first."

And I? Will I be that first? Or will I wait for someone else to be the first? And maybe those others are expecting the same from me?

I debate but for the time being do nothing. I console myself with the fact that the hooligan has become somewhat more cultured, started dozing off. The bus rushes on with its lights, deeper into the darkness. Vilnius is still far away. Therefore, meditate to your content. So I reflect that sometimes we are, for example, not much smarter than horses. My father told me that horses, when sensing a wolf, surround their young and form a circle. The gray predator, afraid of losing his teeth, slinks back to the woods, having gained nothing, but hoping that maybe other horses are not so smart....

More than one person will feel insulted and say: "We know, we know what the author is hinting at--he wants to say that society itself must fight hooliganism. And where is the militia?" Yes, this article is not about militia officials but about ourselves. Think, can the militia be everywhere? Talk to the inspector of your district, and you will see how much work and worry he has. When can he find the time for cursers, light bulb and bus stop shelter breakers, obscene graffiti writers. The district is large, and he is only one. It is different when we, the public help. Unfortunately, often we all wait for others to do in our behalf what we should do ourselves. At night a drunken husband is beating his wife, disturbing the studies and rest of his children, and we, the neighbors, whisper:

"The militia pays no attention."

How many militia workers would be needed if we sent them wherever we wanted? It would be nice if a uniformed officer was on the bus I am riding. But he is not there. And maybe he is not needed--our hooligan is snoring peacefully, leaning toward the woman fellow passenger. But I know--he may wake up. As long as he is here, the problem remains. This problem, it seems, does not let me think of anything else. So I return again to the thought that hooligans are the product of our society and we must deal with them ourselves.

"Who has something to smoke?" he growls again. Everybody remained silent. Then the smoker stood up and began personally checking out each passenger's store of tobacco. I do not know if he found something to smoke or became bored with this passtime but he forced his behind beside a woman with a child. The little boy's lip quivered and his eyes welled with tears.

I decided that what happens will happen, and determinedly approached the brawler.

"Stop!"

This he did not expect. He became worried, cringed, and then moved away a respectable distance from the woman. The hooligan had no opportunity to express his displeasure because not the entire bus arose. It was as if the "brave one" never existed. At the militia station he spoke in the tones of an innocent lamb. I listened to the "repentance" and felt annoyance that we allowed ourselves to be ridiculed for so long.

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